The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,567 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weignell	8th ,,
L MALWA	2859	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3687	600	H. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	3983	550	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	3753	500	F. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	R. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3934	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	3733	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A Steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan. 1886
PESHAWUR	3300	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 24, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 510.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 320, *viâ* 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00 850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. ARMENIA	3550	480	Geo. Read	12th Jan.'86
s.s. PERSIA	3550	480	W. Hutchison	23rd ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3550	480	Wm. Russel	6th Feb.
s.s. ITALIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	6000	520	J. Boothby	6th Mar.
s.s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	20th ,,

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Saturday.
s.s. CALIFORNIA. 3550 480 Wm. Young 9th Jan.'86

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignatures, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Lighters and boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damaged, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Dec., 1885.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, [illegible] inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

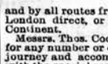
S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1885. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.



MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. CALCUTTA, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary black Powder.
46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.
Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

Cash Prices.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size ..... ,, 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, corkscrew, large and small blade ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE
SHIKAR DIARY
JUST PUBLISHED.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR INDIA; enables the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed, in a handy and convenient form. Will last for several years, and thus becomes valuable as a record of Shikary occurrences.

Contains practical hints on the measuring cleaning, and preserving of skins, etc.

Rs. 2-8 cash.

TREACHER AND Co. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE HOLTA TEAS
FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.

The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.

Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp, Baroda.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS,

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide,
A very soft, useful Blanket, suitable for a single bed or cot, Rs. 11 per pair.

9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS,
48 inches long by 39 inches wide,
Best Superfine quality. Very soft and light Rs. 6 each.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO SPORTSMEN

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOU, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S CLARETS

ON DIRECT Orders,—from our BORDEAUX HOUSE,—MESSES CLUBS and Large BUYERS can obtain better advantages than any Bombay Competitors offer.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BEG respectfully to draw attention to their entirely new stock of fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, for which their Firm has been so many years so favourably known.

The largest and finest stock of JEWELLERY, in value over SIX LAKHS of RUPEES, is now on view at Messrs. MARCKS and Co.'s, Jewellers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, and which, owing to the depression of trade at home, is offered at exceptionally low prices.

Everybody and all are invited, and should embrace the opportunity of making an advantageous purchase.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
43, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut	Rs. 450.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	,, 500
Ditto in Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very Powerful Instrument), New Model	,, 650
Ditto New Model with Rack for holding Music and Carved Top, 11 Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Couplers and 2 Swells	,, 650
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY. With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)	,, 300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH. Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	,, 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells	,, 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	,, 450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN. Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (the Cheapest Instrument made)	,, 120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	,, 100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves	,, 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	,, 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	,, 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 Rows of Vibrators with 16 Stops. Specially made to withstand the Indian Climate	,, 800
CHURCH HARMONIUM Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	,, 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	,, 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	,, 400
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,, 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	,, 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	,, 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	,, 300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES. Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.		PINCES-NEZ. Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0	In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 6 0	In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0	In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.		Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.	
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0	In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)		Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments riveted on lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICES
XMAS TOYS,
XMAS GAMES,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
AND
MANY OTHER FANCY GOODS,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
&c., &c., &c.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON.
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
(SEASON 1886.)

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA proposes to open the GAIETY THEATRE for a SEASON of TWO MONTHS commencing on the 9th of January, 1886.

The Company already engaged, will consist of five Ladies and eight Gentlemen of guaranteed ability in their profession, and an efficient Orchestra. The pieces to be produced will be of the best class, comprising—

COMEDY,
OPERA BOUFFE,
AND BURLESQUE,

including the latest London Productions.

The Subscription will be :—

Boxes for four persons, Rs. 180 (transferable) for sixteen performances, each a different piece; and the Stalls will be Rs. 50 each (not transferable) for a like number of performances.

Tuesday evening will be set apart as a Fashionable Subscription Night, a book of Sixteen tickets will be issued to each Subscriber, who shall have the option of using eight of them as he pleases, on any other night except Saturdays, and can reserve seats on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; thus Subscribers will not be bound to two fixed subscription nights in the week.

Mr. MEHTA trusts this arrangement will meet the approval of intending Subscribers.

The Box Plan will be open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., on and after the 29th inst. Early application should be made.

The amount of Subscription to be paid to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. before the opening night.

Prices to Non-Subscribers will be :—
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

POONA SKY RACES.

THERE will be TWO DAYS SKY-RACING and CHASING about the middle of January. For prospectus apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Poona.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT HUGH COWPER, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date when the accounts will be closed and no further claims admitted.

CHAS. PAYNE, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, December 26, 1885.

DIARIES! DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS, AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC.....	0 10
BROTHER of the SHADOW (Routledge's Xmas Annual) .....Rs. 1-0 and	0 10
HOODS COMIC ANNUAL	0 10
BAIRN'S ANNUAL	0 10
SLINGS AND ARROWS, (Arrowsmith's Xmas Annual)	0 10
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1886-87, each...	2 0
WINTER BLOSSOMS (Little Folk Annual)...	0 6
ALL THE YEAR ROUND, Xmas Number ...	0 6
HOLYROOD ANNUAL	0 10
EVE AT THE WHEEL (Fenn's Xmas Annual)	0 10
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 28TH DEC.
THE SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE AND XMAS PANTOMIME
"ROBINSON CRUSOE,"
OR
HARLEQUIN FRIDAY
AND
THE KING OF THE CARIBEE ISLANDS.
Received last Saturday by a crowded audience with shouts of laughter and applause.

SATURDAY, 2ND JAN, 1886.
GRAND JUVENILE MATINEE
OF THE
BURLESQUE AND 'XMAS PANTOMIME.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.
THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
धी नेपीयेर हॉटेल कंपनी, लिमीटेड.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS in the compound of the Napier Hotel at Poona.

Plans, specifications, and forms of tenders can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadabhoy Boottee-street, Poona, or at the Office of A. W. Forde, Esq., Henshaw Buildings, Bombay, on and after MONDAY next, the 28th instant.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 9th January, 1886.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Building" to be addressed to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS,
Secretaries.
Dadabhoy Boottee-street, Poona, 24th December, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—Meetings of the Corporation will be held here as under, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1886 :—

The FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING for 1885-86, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 23rd Dec. 1885.
2. Government Resolution appointing Mr. Mahomed Hussen Hakim, Member of the Corporation.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3-15 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Budget Estimates for the year 1886-87.
2. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Council, to the transfer of Rs. 50,000, out of the one lakh granted for the Tansa Survey to expenditure on preliminaries connected with the commencement of the work.
3. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the new Municipal Bill.
4. Government Resolution on the subject of the transfer to the Municipality of the Victoria and Albert Museum.
5. Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner, 1884-85, with the Review thereon by the Town Council, and the Report of the Auditors for the same period.
6. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy C. Shroff, regarding the paving of the side drain along Khetwadi Main-road.
7. Further consideration of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding return of different areas of ground, with their values, the taking up of which for the improvement of streets has been sanctioned, but which have not been actually taken possession of.
8. Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1885.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secretary, Town Council,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 26th December 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c :—

5 cases French cretons.
1 „ superfine black woollen cloth
4 casks brass wire
10 cases green colour
2 „ assorted soaps
1 case cut glass drops.
5 bales brown papers.
10 casks whitings.
10 cases Patra Currants.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th December, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 „ white mulls.
3 English single perambulators.
3 „ dolcis.
2 black wood carved ottomans.
3 „ conversation couches.
12 cases cheese.
106 „ chimneys.
1 single-barrelled express Maynard rifle with case, fittings, and cartridges.
1 Snider rifle in case.
1 double-barrelled breach-loading central fire gun
1 Henry's single-barrelled rifle in leather case with all instruments complete, as good as new, has been carefully tested and is Henry's best make.
1 double-barrelled gun fire gun (12 bobo) by Tipping and Lamden in oak case, with all instruments complete, is in good order and thoroughly serviceable.

By order of Lalloobhoy Leelachund, and on account and at the risk of Ragowjee Canjee.

64 pieces Gagrapat 29 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 serviceable strong shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. ROGER BEAN, Esq. The same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, tea cups and saucers, plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea and coffee service, butter pot, spoons and forks, oval and round waiters, egg frame, reading lamp, table cutlery by Mappins, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished furniture such as a seat of teakwood dining-tables in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, writing, round, and dressing and washband tables, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, a handsome drawing-room set in 10 pieces, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining and rocking chairs, arm and without arm chairs, toilet and hat stands, wall pocket with mirror-glass marble top, round and oval tables and teapoys, double screen, corner whatnots, iron and single cots, clothes press, wardrobe, clothes press, a handsome mirror with mir ur glass, dressing glass, glass cupboard, sofa, couch, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, oleographs, Brussels and Cashmere carpets, stools, bath and dispense room furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba opposite Sassoon's Dock the valuable Hotel furniture of the Colaba Hotel consisting of carved and plain blackwood and teakwood drawing-room and dining-room and bed-room furniture, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The property will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 29th inst.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd January, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of R. N. MANT, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th December, 1885.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.

All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.

KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.

November, 1885.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
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ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment,

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 360, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

NEW-YEAR'S Cards from 1 pice each. Boxes of dozen Crackers and Bon Bons from 6 annas each. Dessert Fruit Boxes from 6 annas each. All Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! per s.s. Umberto to hand on Saturday, a very rare and choice collection. Dolls in great variety. Very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUJUBES, Monster Jellies, 8 annas per lb; Sweets 3 lbs. for 1 Re.: Crystalized fruits ½ lb. boxes, ans 6, ½ lb, annas 11. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARASOLS, a new and choicest stock just to hand. Come early to pick the Novelties. Price from Rs. 1-10. Cheapest house.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED—Fashionable Angola, Scotch, and Spring Tweed, for a Sack Coat and Trowsers, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

TO LET, on Breach Candy, WHOLE or PART of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. Branson. Apply to MR. BRANSON, High Court, or Breach Candy.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR NEW-YEAR CAKES at PEARSE'S—Free Ornaments, Fancy Boxes, Candles, &c.

SMELLING-BOTTLES, with silver mounts, and scent sprinklers, Prices moderate. At STEWARD and Co., No. 3 Church-gate.

ANNUAL BALL, B. B. & C. I. Ry Vol., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, New-Year's Eve, 31st inst., at 9 p.m.. Tickets Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Ladies.

NEW-YEAR PRESENTS! New-Year Presents! Per steamer Nepaul an endless and exquisite variety.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

HANDSOME VELVET WORK-BOXES, with and without Music, latest novelty.—Rs. 5 to Rs. 25.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33. Meadow-street.

OLIVE-WOOD INKSTANDS, Stationery Cabinets, Photo Albums, Photo Frames, Plush Hand-bags, Sealskin Bags, Gladstone Bags.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PERAMBULATORS, single and double, Patent, reversible, *vis-à-vis*, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 50 each. PESTONJEE SORABJEE, & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

ROCKING HORSES, Velocipede Horses, Pole Horses, Dolls, Indian-rubber Toys, Balls, the largest collection to select from.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort. Our New Bonnets and Hats have come—to be sold sharp at low prices.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

FLOUR MILLS.—For domestic and trade purposes, for hand or steam-power, of various sizes and capacity. —H. A. GEYER & CO., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply P. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Clare-road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FRENCH TILES & CEMENTS.—A large stock always on hand at greatly reduced prices. For particulars apply to Messrs. TYABJEE & Co., 15 Forbes-street.

WANTED an experienced INDENT CLERK who is able to influence business in both grey and white goods. Salary and Commission, apply X.O.X., care of this paper.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe, saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £349,374-10-10 Stg.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39 min. 5 secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 265. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne—Claret (3 qualities), Hermitage, Carbinet, (fruitywine for invalids), Chablis, Hochheimer, Constantia (sweet). WM. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HERBERT W. WOOD, Professor, Music and Singing (2 lessons a week.) Rs. 10 per month, in the Fort. French, Latin, English, &c., eight years' residence in Paris. Apply No. 13, Khetwaddy Back-road.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS, Castling and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze and Wood and tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody and Co, Ld., Apollo-st., or Parell Works.

FOR SALE, at Dhulia.—A light Siamese Phaeton with hood adjustable to front or back seat; pole and shafts. Price, Rs. 450. Pair of Grey Galloways going in single or double harness. Price, Rs. 400. Turn-out with harness, Rs. 300.—E. HOSKING, C.S.

JUST ARRIVED from England the Encyclopædia Britannica, a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition, illustrated, 19 vols, price per vol. Rs. 18. The Book-selling and General Agency Company, Limited, No. 22, Pydhowni, Bombay.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, MINCE PIES, FANCY GOODS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE will be CLOSED to the public for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 24th instant, to SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, but the PRESIDENCY AUDIT and GAZETTED AUDIT BRANCHES will be open for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 24th, and from MONDAY, the 28th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., each day.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant-General.

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COTTON WASTE of the COORLA MILLS from 1st January to 31st December, 1886, will be received in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, up to WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 200 should accompany each tender.

B. & A. HORMASJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 6th January, 1886, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd December, 1885.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 22nd December, to TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1886, both days inclusive.

RICHARD'S CORN-REMOVER.
EASE & COMFORT
SECURED in a remarkable manner by this wonderful dissolvent.
Per bottle in case as. 10.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND 600,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Bombay Office, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 1 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Millstores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.

Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public that he has of late received the following goods for the approaching CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The rates are reasonable, and a trial will give full satisfaction :—

Gentleman's Collars, Rs. 4 and 5 per doz.
Black Felt Hat, Rs. 7 and 8.
Shooting Hat, Brown and White, Rs. 10.
Portmanteau at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bag at Rs. 20, and 22.
Merino Coloured Socks at Rs 10, 12 and 15 per doz
Flannel Shirt at Rs. 5.
Cashmere Suit Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25.
Coating Cloth Coat, Vest, and Cashmere Trouser at Rs. 32, 35, and 40.
Broadcloth Dress Suit, Rs. 60, 70, and 80.
Tweed Hat, with flap, Rs. 2-8.
White Quilted Vest at Rs. 5, and 6.
Blanket, Rs. 7, 8, 12, and 15.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Lady's Shoes (Received as samples) Rs. 4, 5, 6, per pair.
White Warm Guernsy at Rs. 3, 5 and 6.
Lady's White warmstockings at Rs. 1-8 and 2 per pair.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 per doz.
Broadcloth Poon's Coat, Belt, Red Turkish Turban and Kamarband, Rs. 13.
Foot Ball Guernsy, Cap and a pair of Stocking, Rs. 4 and 5
Neckties from as 8 to Rs. 1-8.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENECE.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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For List of Prices apply to
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LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Corystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15½
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	1878 Chateau Larose	Per doz Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer	„ „	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg ..	„ „	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	„ „	14	15½
	Graacher	„ „	16	17½
	Piesporter	„ „	18	20
	Bancastler	„ „	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15½
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	Do. do.	„ 8 „ Pts.	28	31
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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	Rs. 50 0	..
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Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 43 0 ..

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From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
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Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Commilla (s), from Bussrah ; and Kadymoon (s), Cardiff. On the 26th :—Clan Mackenzie (s), from Liverpool ; Ravenna (s), Shanghai ; and Nowshera (s), Suakim. Yesterday :—Kong Lee, from Bankok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th :—Umberto Arbib (s), for Karrachee ; and Nepaul (s), China, &c. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Serapis, for England ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; Kanjabee (s) and I. M. S. Tenasserim, Kurrachee.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a newly-born male child was found lying dead in a cross-lane at Janjeekur-street yesterday morning with a piece of cloth tied around its neck.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Rajkote arrived here on Thursday with thirteen followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a chawl situated near the Gymkhana at Malabar Hill on Friday last. It was extinguished in a few minutes. Damages are said to be nominal.

A VAGRANT.—Charles McClure *alias* Puggy was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1885, was 71,109 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 22.

WRECK OF A NATIVE BOAT.—A buttella No. 4364, in charge of a tindal named Luximon Narayen, laden with 55 tons of coal, belonging to Mowanial Becherdas, sprung a leak and sunk on the evening of the 23rd instant, while off the Sassoon Dock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Carthage entered, and the s.s. Sheikh, Nizam, and Lord Lansdowne left, the dock on Friday. The s.s. Kairo, Nowshera, Ravenna, Inchmaree, Clan Mackenzie, and Mirzapore Lekanon entered, and the s.s. Nepaul left it on Saturday.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The third lecture of the season in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Hindoostani by Sirimut Oodasin Parumhunsa Pandit Keshavanund Swami at Madhav Baug at 5-30 p.m. this day. Subject—"Morals of Ved Shastras." Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

ACCIDENT.—Irboo Mahomed Tuckee, a servant to the Aga Khan family, went to Belvedier Hill on Thursday night for an airing. Being under the influence of liquor he accidentally fell down the hill, sustaining serious injuries. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a critical condition.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee and Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta support the nomination of Mr. Jehangir B. Vaina as a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, resigned. The other candidate is Mr. K. M. Shroff, editor of the *Jam-e-Jamsheed* newspaper.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Leela Ookerda, aged twenty-seven years. Deceased was a dealer in grain. On the morning of the 19th inst. he accidentally fell down a staircase in his house at Parel-road, Chinchpooply, whereby he sustained a fracture of his skull, and died from its effects on Friday evening last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ramaya Dewjee, aged fifty years. Deceased was a labourer at the Hindustan Mill. He had been ailing for some time past. On Friday, when he was at the mill premises, he suddenly took ill, and while being removed to hospital died on the road. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo. Deceased was apparently a labourer about twenty-five years of age. On Saturday evening while attempting to cross the Kalbadevie road, near the old Hannooman-lane, was knocked down and run over by an up-tram car and sustained fatal injuries. He died while being removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Bhawoo Gopal was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault on the person of Bhawoo Nana on Friday night last. The complainant, it appears, while passing by Bholeshwar was struck on the head by the accused with a stick ; there were two others along with the accused who had also assaulted him, but they have absconded. The complainant was taken to hospital where his wounds were dressed and allowed to go home. The accused pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor, and did not know what he was doing at the time. He was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BREACH CANDY.—Mr. J. A. Bagbie, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Company, while driving in a dog-cart along Breach Candy-road on Thursday evening, was suddenly thrown off from his carriage, sustaining severe injuries. It appears that a carriage belonging to a native gentleman was coming at a somewhat furious pace from the opposite direction, and as it was not on the right side of the road, Mr. Bagbie tried to hasten on to the other way in order to avoid a collision. But just at that moment his seat suddenly broke, and he fell down on his head on the ground. He was at once removed to the bungalow of Mr. Mackay, where it was found that, besides suffering injuries of a slight nature about the head, one of his shoulders had been dislocated. Mr. Bagbie is said to be now doing well.

PENSIONERS' FETE IN THE TOWN HALL.—The pensioners' fete was held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The fete has become an annual institution and is much looked forward to by the old pensioners. It is as much enjoyed by them as their youngsters who crowded in the compound of the Hall. Merry-go-rounds and swings were put up to amuse the children while the elders looked on, enjoying the sight of the others enjoying themselves. About four o'clock all repaired to the Hall where several long tables were spread groaning under the weight of Christmas cheer. There, however, were soon put out of sight by the pensioners, who were readily helped by the youngsters. About seven o'clock, a heavily laden Christmas tree was stripped and distributed to the "young pensioners" who also busily engaged themselves in searching for Queen's coin in tuos of flour. All the evening a band of a native regiment discoursed sweet music, and to its strains many a couple tripped the light fantastic toe in the large hall. The fete passed off enjoyably to all who took a part in it, and thanks are due to the energetic honorary secretary, Captain Roupell, who was ably assisted by Mr. Korrigan and Sergt.-Major Clancy and others in the successful arrangements of the fête.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the military station hospital, Colaba, on the body of Thomas Cassidy, aged twenty-eight years. Deceased was a gunner in No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, stationed at Upper Colaba. The evidence adduced went to show that at 2-30 p.m. on Friday last a quarrel ensued between the deceased and Gunner Boland, of the same battery, regarding a dog-fight between two dogs of their battery. When deceased, in addressing Gunner Boland and two other men, was abusing the men of 9-1 Scottish that had gone home, and said that he was ready to take his part with either men or dogs in any way. Gunner Boland said he did not want to have a row and turned away to go to his barrack-room. As he was turning away deceased made an attempt to strike Boland, but he did not hit him. At the same time Boland struck deceased a blow on the face somewhere about the eye, with his clenched fist ; it was a strong blow. As soon as deceased fell Boland went away to his room. The Battery Sergeant-Major Henry Caister was sent for, who ordered deceased to be removed to hospital, as he was suffering from a wound on the back of the head. Boland, it appears, was under the influence of liquor, but deceased was more drunk than Boland. Deceased subsequently died from the effects of the injury at about 7 p. m., on Saturday evening. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

Colonel John Jacob
Capt and Mrs Reilley
Capt and Mrs Magenis
Mr and Mrs C E Nixon, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A W Campbell, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J L Greaves, Bandora
and Mrs L C Witkowsky,
Mr W S Wetherell, England
Lt-Col W Calhouse
Mr A J Coolidge, Bombay
Mr R B Nixon, Bombay
Mr D P Skipton
Miss Lorne, Australia
Mr G P Lovett, Bombay
Mr A James, Australia
a Mrs Fay, Australia
a Mrs Harris
a Rev and Mrs Scott, England
a Rev G W Batcher, England
a Mr W M Briggs
a Mr F W Seaton
Rev and Mrs Mitter
a Mr W Hart
a Rev G Taylor
a Rev F Shilliday
a Miss McDowell, England
a Miss McGeorge, England
a Mr and Mrs Morrison, England
a Mr C H Manesdeh, England
a Mrs Roberts.
a Mr T Rebsch, Sholapur.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES :—Tiffin baskets plain and fitted ; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas ; Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes and Mugs ; Dram Flasks ; quart size Wicketed Bottles with screw caps. Condiment Bottles, &c., PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona,

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE following statement has been made before the Forest Commission by Rao Saheb Bhau Ramchandra, Mamlatdar, Taluka Karjat, Zilla Thana :—There were 23 Nagarbandi villages (2 in the Peta) left by the survey. There the assessment was fixed on the plough. Re. 1½ per plough in the taluka and Rs. 2 in the petta. In other villages all occupants paying assessment of Rs. 3-12 and over, paid nothing for warkas cultivation. Others were charged according to a fixed scale. Non-occupants paid a plough-tax for warkas cultivation Re. 1½ or a kudala tax of 12 annas. Katkaris are allowed to cultivate 20 gunthas free of assessment. Pandherpeshas used to have specially reduced rates which were confirmed by the survey, *viz.*, Re. 1 per acre only on the actual area of warkas cultivation. In Humgaon they are allowed warkas cultivation free. Every cultivator had a portion of warkas which he enjoyed the usufruct of ; even those who had no rice land had the usufruct of a certain portion of the warkas. All the warkas was thus apportioned, except hilly parts where the plough could not work. This was cultivated by dalhi by hand by Thakurs. The warkas at the survey was not measured off into numbers. When it was afterwards proposed to measure it off the people objected on account of the cost. It was finally arranged to measure it free of cost. These terms were accepted. The warkas *pahani* was made in all but the Nagarbandi villages. All the land not kharif which was pointed out by the people as being in their usufruct for Sindad Khap, etc., was demarcated into individual holdings. But the year before Messrs. Frost and N. B. Oke had demarcated for forests certain lands the warkas allotments were not made in the area so demarcated. Where usufruct was claimed by several individuals in the same area all their names were collectively entered. The Forest Department has felled teak in the taluka in malki numbers since 1880-81. I learn, moreover, from several patels that 1871-2 and the following year, other trees not the reserved kinds (chiefly dhayda) were felled by contractors of the Forest Department in lands not measured off, but in the usufruct of various ryots. The ryots objected, but were overruled. Still further cuttings have not been made. I think that the right of Government to trees in occupied land should be sold to the people under the Ellis rules, if a proper price can be obtained, but the condition should at the same time be imposed that the wood should not be cut for the trade. The trees should only be felled for domestic and agricultural purposes. Some rich sutidars have a great deal more warkas than they require, and so the poorer ryots have too little. Even if all the forests allotted I don't think the people will all have sufficient warkas. There will remain, therefore, the very poor ryots who have no warkas for whom provision will have to be made. It is customary in this taluka for the inhabitants, as I am informed by inquiry made of non-forest, to resort to forest villages for firewood, grazing, rab, and other forest produce. The firewood supply is mainly drawn from the forest villages from the forests of Kataldara, Pali, and Shewal-Bendisgaon in the taluka, and in the Petta from Borgaon Khurd, Varse, and Kalota. The forest tribes found in this taluka are as follows :—Thukur, Katkaris, Dhangars, and Hill-Kolis. The adult males of wild tribes get field employment for eight months in the year, but the women for about one month. The Katkaris cultivate from 1 to 25 gunthas. The Thakurs from 1 to 5 or 6 acres. The Thakurs help one another, interchange labour, and don't employ outsiders. If permission of collecting forest produce is withdrawn from the wild tribes, they will suffer much. Mango-wood charcoal is prized in Bombay now, and fetches a good price. The side branches of mangoes are lopped for charcoal. The main trunk is not cut in order that it may have a chance to stand as timber. This timber is locally consumed. The people don't get full price for their trees except the rich. In the difficult months (September) when the people are of the pinch traders come to offer ready money and get the trees very cheap. In most villages there is gurcharan. It is very insufficient in area for the cattle. Till December the cattle feed in the village Khap and other land. Then they go to forest villages. There are additional grazing areas in the taluka except in Khandus where the Khot has brought charans and located them. The Dhangars have only 4 or 5 head of cattle. Cattle find grazing somewhere or other, and there is no murmur about this head. The Forest Department has become very unpopular because the number of low-paid subordinates has largely increased. They do not patrol in the forests, but are constantly worrying the people in the villages by searching their houses, &c., in quest of offences, and when tahal and other forest produce are found with them the same are often attached on suspicion and the subsequent enquiry causes much annoyance and loss of time, &c., to the people, hence the discontent. Under the present system, while Pondtherpeshas can get for cash a load of firewood for one anha, while the lower classes, if they conformed to the rules and went through the procedure of getting permits, would have to pay besides this 1 anna for the permit, two annas more in the shape of lost time and labour. Therefore they go and get firewood without permits, and if caught get into trouble. So they have to keep on good terms with the guards. Up to two years ago the village officers were held responsible for the protection of the forests in their villages, and had to submit quarterly reports on the condition of the forests. Less wood was cut unauthorizedly then than now, and offences were generally discovered. Now the numbers of forest guards has been increased, and the village officers are no longer required to submit quarterly reports. The result has been that large fraudulent cuttings of teak have taken place, as in Kaliyan. Recently this responsibility of the village officers has been re-asserted. If the village officers look after the forests there is no need for such a large subordinate forest establishment.

Special statement by Shivaji bin Pandoji More, witness No. V. (re rab made before Mr. Ozanne on 20th December) and read to the Forest Commission the following day. Cow-dung rab shows greater superiority over tahal rab, in nachni than in rice cultivation. It pays better, therefore, to use the cow-dung for the warkas. As a fact this is not the practice with all. The Pandherpesha's pay more attention to the rice-land and make the best provision for it possible before they think of the warkas. The Kunbis, on the other hand, in order to secure as large a crop as possible of their staple grain (nachni), take full advantage of the admitted superiority of cow-dung rab for warkas. I admit that it is possible to grow rice without rab, but the warkas nachni cannot be raised without it. One substitute, ute, *i. e.*, the sowing of sprouted seed on naturally or artificially manured land will give as much as 5ths of the yield of an ordinary rab crop. But the substitute is not to be relied upon. Its success absolutely demands very timely sowing rain, as well as land, close to the village enriched by village drainings and the like, or land otherwise manured. The cultivation of nachni without rab or ute is only a last resort even in the case of rice. For instance (1) when the seedlings raised in rabed seed-beds have been swamped by excessive rain, and (2) when the rabed seedlings fall short. Then substitute were worthy of reliance it would be largely used. It is easy to procure and cheap. It avoids the long wearisome and laborious preparation of the rabed seed-bed. No ryot would be such a fool as to take all this trouble to grow his seedlings with rab, if he could get anything like the result from ute. Ute is resorted to, because rab in most lands is required to prevent weeds. Except in shallow land where weeds don't grow, land not rabed is covered yearly with a rank vegetation which weakens and often chokes the seedlings. The rice which grow from seed shed at the time of the reaping of the crops of the previous year is called lamba. Lamba rice is pratically a weed. The seed produced is reddish and can easily be noticed after the rice is husked. The Bunia would pay less for rice mixed with lamba-grown grains. In this district nachni is not, as far as I know, ever planted out with a small amount of dried fish manure in each hole made. The seedlings are thrown down on the prepared field, and not planted in a hole made by the planter as rice seedlings are. Sometimes, however, the nachni crop is top-dressed with fresh cow-dung thrown over the field by hand, about a week after transplantation. Sometimes also the area not occupied by seed-bed is manured with cow-dung put on before the ukhani or first ploughing which takes place as soon as the rain softens the ground and ploughed in at the ukhani. As regards the proportion of cattle droppings available for rab, it may be said that the droppings of April and May are all saved up for-making cow-dung cakes for various uses during the heavy rainy season. By this time all the seed-beds are ready, and have been fired. It would be risky to delay, therefore, preparation because the early showers before the monsoon rains set in would prevent proper burning. During the rainy season, the droppings are by good cultivators carefully put day by day into a pit, at the bottom of which rice husks are filled about 1 foot deep to prevent the cow-dung from becoming mixed with the earth. As the food of the cattle is daily given fresh, whatever in them found unconsumed is thrown under their feet. Next day this is all put into the manure pit. It is saturated with urine, and before it is put into the pit as much of the urine, as can be collected is mopped up with it. However, the greater part of the urine is not secured. It runs away and is lost. Some throw the ashes and house refuse into the pit, but not all. These diminish the value of the pit manure, or "shenkhalache shen" as it is called. The pit is called "shenkal." Other ryots do not preserve the monsoon droppings in the above way, but throw them daily outside in a heap. Though the pits are not covered the manure preserved in them is very much better than that heaped outside, for that gets mixed with earth and won't burn on the seed-bed. This stuff is called kharoti, which name is also given to the damaged earth mixed portions of the pit manure. Pit manure is used as the bottom layer of tahal rab. It is then spread very thin, as it does not burn well. By its use less tahal is required than if the whole of the rab was tahal raf. Karoti, on the other hand, is only useful as one of the upper layers of shen or tahal rab. It is put over the grass layer either mixed or unmixed with light earth to make the combustion slow. Not all the droppings of the fair season up till April are available for rab: Ine very villagers the day on which the collection both of shen and tahal shall begin is a fixed day. The villagers perform a ceremony at one of the temples on the fixed day. Up till that time no one is permitted to collect one stick of tahal or any of the cattle-dung. Sometimes when the threshing work is done early or when from some other reason the villagers want to begin the shen and tahal collection earlier than the proper day which is generally in December, a cocoanut is offered to the goddess by them all together, and her leave is thus secured to begin the collection before the usual day. I consider that all the droppings of cattle during the fair season are practically available for rab. When the cattle in jungles graze here and there, of course very much is not secured. I would estimate that enough shen is secured by some one or other for rab purposes from each pair of cattle to make from one to two seed-beds. By seed-bed I mean a plot thirty hats square (*i.e.* nearly two gunthas). Many seedbeds are much less in area, and are roughly called seed-beds. But strictly speaking these would be called half seed-beds or one-fourth seed-beds as the case may be in the best land (kharip ; two full seedbeds are required per acre of rice, three in middling land and four in poor land. Leaves are not much used in nachni land, sometimes small leafy twigs and branches are buried with the stumbbles of the nachni and ploughed into the land after they have decomposed. Again, when a man finds that he can't get grass for the upper layers of shen and tahal rab, he collects leaves as a substitute.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

ON Friday last, Christmas Day was observed in Bombay with the usual festivities. The vessels in the harbour were dressed during the day, and the festivities afloat corresponded with the style of those on land. Father Christmas is impartial all the world over in giving good cheer to his votaries. In the afternoon dinners were considerately provided for the inmates of the Sailors' Home and the Government Workhouse.

SAILORS' HOME.

A very good dinner was provided at this institution ; and the fact is not to be wondered at by those who know the care and solicitude with which the superintendent, Mr. Lander, looks to every detail of the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. In the porchway, a good show of evergreens, palm leaves, festoons of flowers, and bunches of blossoms cheered the heart of honest Jack. In the main vestibule, similar decorations were made ; while the shield of the Home, fixed against the grand staircase, looked to great advantage. Eight officers and nine seamen sat to dinner in the neat dining-hall ; and the repast provided for them left nothing to be desired. "Every thing", in the opinion of one of the party, "was first-rate." Soup, fowls, ham, ducks, surloin beef, saddle mutton, suckling pig, &c., were done ample justice to, with the aid of bottled beer, a glass of brandy, and aerated waters. Plum-puddings, Chrismas cakes, and fruit followed ; and each man was provided with a plug of tobacco and a long clay-pipe. Several toasts were drunk in the hearty manner in which they know how to demonstrate his loyalty and good feeling. Jack's own health was proposed by Mr. Lander, and cordially responded to. Every thing passed off harmoniously ; and for the general good result of the whole, credit is due to the superintendent.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of the above Home, situated in Lovelane, Byculla, were also treated on Christmas Day to breakfast, dinner, and supper provided from the funds of the institution, in a sumptuous manner, under their superintendent, Mr. Kobke. The Home was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, the handy work of the inmates, which presented a very gay appearance. The meals were of a liberal and substantial character. Mr. Kobke, the superintendent, was heartily cheered, and thanked at the close of the dinner for the pains he had taken for the entertainment of the strangers, located in the Home.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The Europeans at the Government Workhouse, Byculla, of whom there are at present a good number, obtained their annual treat on Christmas Day, through the liberality of those who had kindly responded to the appeal of Captain Walshe, the governor of the institution. The men were supplied with three good meals during the day, and were further gratified with a bottle of beer and an allowance of tobacco for each man, and they expressed their gratitude to their well-wishers.

NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON TOUR.

GOVERNMENT officials from the Governor-General down to the Assistant Collector, all go out annually on tour of inspection. They necessarily take with them their karcoons, sepoys, and other whole office paraphernalia. They, again, receive from Government *batta* money for any additional expenditure that may be incurred during their travels. But these tours are a source of great trouble and annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts visited. Formerly great care was taken to prevent the sheristedars from anyhow annoying the people ; but now the tours appear to have dwindled down into mere trips for emolument, and the language of the Government to the people in the villages by searching their houses, &c., in quest of offences, and when tahal and other forest produce are found with them the same are often attached on suspicion and the subsequent enquiry causes much annoyance and loss of time, &c., to the people, hence the discontent. Under the present system, while Pondtherpeshas can get for cash a load of firewood for one anha, while the lower classes, if they conformed to the rules and went through the procedure of getting permits, would have to pay besides this 1 anna for the permit, two annas more in the shape of lost time and labour. Therefore they go and get firewood without permits, and if caught get into trouble. So they have to keep on good terms with the guards. Up to two years ago the village officers were held responsible for the protection of the forests in their villages, and had to submit quarterly reports on the condition of the forests. Less wood was cut unauthorizedly then than now, and offences were generally discovered. Now the numbers of forest guards has been increased, and the village officers are no longer required to submit quarterly reports. The result has been that large fraudulent cuttings of teak have taken place, as in Kaliyan. Recently this responsibility of the village officers has been re-asserted. If the village officers look after the forests there is no need for such a large subordinate forest establishment.

Special statement by Shivaji bin Pandoji More, witness No. V. (re rab made before Mr. Ozanne on 20th December) and read to the Forest Commission the following day. Cow-dung rab shows greater superiority over tahal rab, in nachni than in rice cultivation. It pays better, therefore, to use the cow-dung for the warkas. As a fact this is not the practice with all. The Pandherpesha's pay more attention to the rice-land and make the best provision for it possible before they think of the warkas. The Kunbis, on the other hand, in order to secure as large a crop as possible of their staple grain (nachni), take full advantage of the admitted superiority of cow-dung rab for warkas. I admit that it is possible to grow rice without rab, but the warkas nachni cannot be raised without it. One substitute, ute, *i. e.*, the sowing of sprouted seed on naturally or artificially manured land will give as much as 5ths of the yield of an ordinary rab crop. But the substitute is not to be relied upon. Its success absolutely demands very timely sowing rain, as well as land, close to the village enriched by village drainings and the like, or land otherwise manured. The cultivation of nachni without rab or ute is only a last resort even in the case of rice. For instance (1) when the seedlings raised in rabed seed-beds have been swamped by excessive rain, and (2) when the rabed seedlings fall short. Then substitute were worthy of reliance it would be largely used. It is easy to procure and cheap. It avoids the long wearisome and laborious preparation of the rabed seed-bed. No ryot would be such a fool as to take all this trouble to grow his seedlings with rab, if he could get anything like the result from ute. Ute is resorted to, because rab in most lands is required to prevent weeds. Except in shallow land where weeds don't grow, land not rabed is covered yearly with a rank vegetation which weakens and often chokes the seedlings. The rice which grow from seed shed at the time of the reaping of the crops of the previous year is called lamba. Lamba rice is pratically a weed. The seed produced is reddish and can easily be noticed after the rice is husked. The Bunia would pay less for rice mixed with lamba-grown grains. In this district nachni is not, as far as I know, ever planted out with a small amount of dried fish manure in each hole made. The seedlings are thrown down on the prepared field, and not planted in a hole made by the planter as rice seedlings are. Sometimes, however, the nachni crop is top-dressed with fresh cow-dung thrown over the field by hand, about a week after transplantation. Sometimes also the area not occupied by seed-bed is manured with cow-dung put on before the ukhani or first ploughing which takes place as soon as the rain softens the ground and ploughed in at the ukhani. As regards the proportion of cattle droppings available for rab, it may be said that the droppings of April and May are all saved up for-making cow-dung cakes for various uses during the heavy rainy season. By this time all the seed-beds are ready, and have been fired. It would be risky to delay, therefore, preparation because the early showers before the monsoon rains set in would prevent proper burning. During the rainy season, the droppings are by good cultivators carefully put day by day into a pit, at the bottom of which rice husks are filled about 1 foot deep to prevent the cow-dung from becoming mixed with the earth. As the food of the cattle is daily given fresh, whatever in them found unconsumed is thrown under their feet. Next day this is all put into the manure pit. It is saturated with urine, and before it is put into the pit as much of the urine, as can be collected is mopped up with it. However, the greater part of the urine is not secured. It runs away and is lost. Some throw the ashes and house refuse into the pit, but not all. These diminish the value of the pit manure, or "shenkhalache shen" as it is called. The pit is called "shenkal." Other ryots do not preserve the monsoon droppings in the above way, but throw them daily outside in a heap. Though the pits are not covered the manure preserved in them is very much better than that heaped outside, for that gets mixed with earth and won't burn on the seed-bed. This stuff is called kharoti, which name is also given to the damaged earth mixed portions of the pit manure. Pit manure is used as the bottom layer of tahal rab. It is then spread very thin, as it does not burn well. By its use less tahal is required than if the whole of the rab was tahal raf. Karoti, on the other hand, is only useful as one of the upper layers of shen or tahal rab. It is put over the grass layer either mixed or unmixed with light earth to make the combustion slow. Not all the droppings of the fair season up till April are available for rab: Ine very villagers the day on which the collection both of shen and tahal shall begin is a fixed day. The villagers perform a ceremony at one of the temples on the fixed day. Up till that time no one is permitted to collect one stick of tahal or any of the cattle-dung. Sometimes when the threshing work is done early or when from some other reason th

TALUKDARS ESTATES.

A *Government Gazette* published on Saturday contains a Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI. of 1862. The following is a statement of objects and reasons :—

The landholders commonly called talukdars are found in only one part of the Bombay Presidency, that is, in the British districts which form the inner border of the are of native states which shuts in British Gujarat on the north. They have more affinity to the native states than to the British rayatwari districts in which they have been included by the accident of history. In fact, the estates of some lie partly in British talukas and partly in territory under the political agencies. The talukdars are historically identical with the smaller chiefs and landholders under political management in Kathiawar and the Mahi and Rewa Kanthas. The right of all is of the nature of old proprietary, however it may have been affected under British rule. The larger talukdars cling to traditions of state and sovereignty, making primogeniture or some form of it their rule of inheritance, and holding in other respects to family accordance with ordinary Hindu law. Their relations with Government again are exceptional. The British Government succeeded to the right of the Marathas to levy a share of the rents collected by each talukdar from his estate. This rent-charge was paid in a lump sum, fixed more by reference to previous payments than on a valuation of the estates, of which few had been surveyed before 1862. In fact at the beginning the Government rent-charge was simply the same thing as the tribute of states in Kathiawar or Mahi Kantha, though it afterwards came to be treated as something very different.

In character the talukdars of Gujarat closely resemble similar classes in other parts of India. Zemindars everywhere have been unwilling or unable to adjust their habits to suit new institutions, and have fallen into debt under British rule. The impending extinction of the Ahmedabad talukdars under debt, and the admission that from misconception their rights had been treated in rather a summary and injurious way, led to the passing of Bombay Act VI. of 1862, which proposed to purge them once for all of debt, and start them again in life as admitted proprietors of their estates under a reasonable assessment to land-revenue made after a rough survey of their lands.

This Act has been successful, but it only dealt with the matters above stated. It was not extended to the mewasis of Parantij in Ahmedabad, nor has any such Act been applied to the district of the Panch Mahals. A similar Act (XXL of 1881) is in force for the talukdars of Kaira and Broach. There are landholders in all the districts named, of whom there is no reason to believe that their case or disposition differ materially from that of the Ahmedabad talukdars.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, matters affecting similar classes of land-holders and outside the scope of the Bombay Land Revenue Acts are dealt with in Land Revenue Acts. But in the Bombay legislation which deals with landed interests, such tenures as that of the talukdars are not specifically recognized. The Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879) makes an exhaustive division of all lands, for the purposes of the Act, into "alienated" and "unalienated." Now the estates of talukdars and the like are not alienated, the interpretation of which term is "transferred, in so far as the rights of Government to payment of the rent or land-revenue are concerned, wholly or partially to the ownership of any person." But the talukdars estates have always been in the hands of Government to transfer, and they are liable to any revenue payment or rent-charge which Government thinks it equitable to impose. In other words, the talukdars are not grantees. Nor again are their estates unalienated "occupancies" in the full sense of all that the Land Revenue Code enacts as to such holdings.

Neither is it correct to say that the talukdars hold on a "privileged tenure." Government has not given up any part of its right to payment of land-revenue. It is true that the talukdars do not pay the full rates of assessment fixed on the same data as those levied from Government ryots, but on the other hand the talukdars have by usage to defray the village charges for police and other village servants, which Government rayats do not. If Government were to undertake all the village charges in talukdars estates, there is no reason in law or equity why Government should not then levy the full assessment rates as land-revenue, or at least those rates on cultivated area or with an allowance for waste. It is therefore a practical view that something less than the full assessment rates is levied in consideration of the administrative charges defrayed by the talukdars. And thus a useful principle is reached, viz., that the full rates will be leviable when those charges cease to be so defrayed, but not before.

The peculiarity of the tenure of talukdars and similar land-holders lies in this, that over their landed estates they exercise the proprietary right of the Crown by inheritance just as the native chiefs and their kinsmen do in Kathiawar. The Government revenue paid by talukdars was originally a tribute, and the rights of Government is limited to that payment. Government is not the owner of any of the land in these estates, waste or other. But as there is no legal or customary limit to this Government rent-charge, and the talukdars are now simply private land-holders under British law, there is no objection whatever to treating their relations with Government as payers of land revenue under the Land Revenue Code, provided that careful regard is had to their peculiar status in fitting them into the system.

With the talukdars' method of settling their rent with their tenants it does not appear necessary to interfere. The general system is *batai*, or partition of the crops, and it can be safely assumed that cash rents would in all circumstances improve the position of the tenant. Small estates may be managed very well under *batai*. In the Ahmedabad talukdars' villages there is a local usage as to the partition of the crops which has been recorded and the record signed by both landlord and tenant by which the tenants can protect themselves in the civil court. Sections 83, 84 of the Land Revenue Code will be available for them as for Government rayats. Their status will be defined in the record of rights. If there is oppression or disorder, it is proposed to empower the Collector in Council to attach the estate and to retain the management until the talukdar gives guarantees of amendment. During attachment, the Collector is empowered to settle the estate under section 111 of the Land Revenue Code.

The first object then of the proposed enactment is this, that, whereas there is at present no tatal law applicable to these talukdars estates; and whereas it is expedient that their rights as payers of land-revenue should be defined and regulated by law, the "Gujarat Talukdars' Act" will bring them within the scope of the Land Revenue Code generally, with a few modifications are necessary to maintain the peculiarities of their tenure.

The Bill empowers the Governor in Council to direct a revenue survey whenever it may seem expedient, and provides reasonable facilities for power for administrative purposes and to facilitate the recovery of the Government land revenue. A survey will not affect the relations between the talukdars and their tenants unless he so chooses to use the assessment rates as a standard. And if a survey is effected under section 4 and not in consequence of the attachment of the estate for arrears or because of disputes, the cost will not be borne by Government as an administrative charge.

Concurrent with the survey will be the preparation of a record of rights, which will be of the greatest value alike to the talukdars, to their co-sharers and to all holders under them. It will be seen that it is not proposed to bar the jurisdiction of the civil courts in the determination of disputes. Such provision, so far as it applies to the High Court, could not find place in a Bill to be passed by the local Legislative Council, and it is very desirable that local experience should be available in dealing with this measure. But further, it would not be equitable to bar access to the civil courts unless some organization for judicial enquiry were provided of a much completer kind than that contemplated in the Bill. Sections 7 and 8 therefore do not interfere with the ordinary course of civil justice, but the survey officer will have large opportunities of bringing disputants to terms and removing possible causes of litigation.

Part III. of the Bill is to facilitate partition of talukdars' estates, and to protect them as far as possible from the ruinous litigation into which they are at present plunged by disputes about shares. This part is based upon the corresponding provisions in the Oudh Laud Revenue Act XVII of 1876.

Part IV. deals with the relations of the talukdar with Government as a payer of land-revenue and cognate matters ; makes a very necessary provision for the assumption of management by Government when the peace and prosperity of the tenants are disturbed by violent dissensions among the talukdars, as is unhappily very common ; and provides for the payment by the talukdars of the cost of village administration.

Part V., section 30, restricts grants of small plots out of the estate, and mortgages, charges and leases of the estate by a talukdar to his life interest therein, and forbids the transfer of the ownership of the estate or of a village or hamlet or similar part of it from the talukdar to some other person. But as mortgages, charges and leases may sometimes advantageously enure after the death of the talukdar who makes them, this may be done with the consent of a responsible officer. And as it may sometimes be expedient to alienate an estate or part of it, this also may be done with the sanction of the Governor in Council, but the alliance will in such case be responsible for the Government rent-charge and cost of village administration, as if he were the talukdar. These provisions are in furtherance of the accepted policy that these old properties should be protected from dissolution. There is a precedent for limiting the power of a talukdar to mortgage charge, lease, or alienate his estate, in Act XXL of 1881, section 28, which as part of an Act of the Governor-General of India in Council is saved in the Bill. The form of grant known as jiwai or maintenance for the talukdar's kin, will be regulated under this part. Power is therefore taken to regulate and restrict grants for maintenance within suitable dimensions, and also to allow them to continue in force beyond the term of the grantor's natural life, as it is clearly just and proper that and necessary maintenance should not be summarily sarily withdrawn by force of law on his death.

Finally section 37 limits and modifies the application of the Land Revenue Code to the estates Acts to which the Act extends.

15. With regard to the Incumbered Estates Act in force in Gujarat, applications for the benefit of Act XXL of 1881 were limited to six months after it was passed. There is no similar limitation of Bombay Act VI. of 1862, but the High Court has ruled that this Act cannot be applied to the same estate and the time has come when a fresh estates period may be fixed after which no application will be brought under Act in will no longer be permitted to be brought into force, provisions. This period may be six months after and a talukdar's the Bill-under consideration comes into force, Section 30 will protect any interest in a decree, estate from being sold in execution of the Governor in except with the consent of the Governor in Council ; and this safeguard, with the protection already afforded to talukdars under section 320 *et seq.* of the Civil Procedure Code, constitutes as complete a defence of the talukdars against their own imprudence, as it is reasonable for the Legislature to sanction.

BENGAL.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The number of visitors to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens during 1884-85 was 120,813, against 188,532 in the previous year, but then it must be remembered that this latter was the year in which the Calcutta Exhibition was held. As it is, the number of admissions last year was larger than the average of the five preceding years, and sufficient to encourage the committee to continue the present low rates of charges for admission of one anna on week days, and up to 4 P.M. on Sunday, and eight annas on Sundays and day evening. The income of the gardens during the last two years was very nearly the same. But this would not have been the case in the last if it not been for a considerable increase in the sale of donations and subscriptions, and the interest on Government securities for the value of Rs. 9,880. Additions to the income were also made by the sale of animals, fish, and fishing, milk, and the receipts from the Fancy Fair, rent, and interest. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 86,085, leaving a balance of about Rs. 2,500 to be carried forward. But that the committee was somewhat cramped for want of necessary funds is shown by the fact that they were only able to expend a sum of Rs. 931 in the purchase of new specimens, against an average sum of Rs. 3,740 spent during each of the last four years.—*Englishman.*

THE QUAKER POET OF AMERICA.

AMESBURY is a little town on the northern edge of the State of Massachusetts, distant two hours by rail from Boston. On a winter's day the journey is a dreary one, through Salem, whose Custom-house once distanced Boston in its record of trade to and from all parts of the world, but is now almost deserted, and remembered oftenest only because Nathaniel Hawthorne was its collector ; past tracts of so-called farming-land which recall Emerson's saying that the inhabitants had to plant their seeds in the crevices of the rocks, while holding on by bushes for fear they should be transplanted, so rigorous were they ; where every frost brings to the new crop of stones to the surface, and where the diminutive haystacks, propped up on scaffolding to keep them

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

THE extreme quietness of all branches of trade in which Bombay is more immediately interested has caused the holidays to be more strictly observed than usual, and we have accordingly nothing to notice except Thursday's home telegrams. Nor do they advise any movements of special importance. Consols had advanced ⅛ to 99⅜, but otherwise the usual list of London Stock Exchange quotations were the same as the previous day. The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 46 to 43 per cent.; but this is no doubt due to arrangements in anticipation of the holidays. The large increase in Bills discounted £1,200,000 may almost certainly be put down to that cause as trade requirements in other respects would naturally tend to contract at a time like the present. The Paris Exchange on London has dropped from Fcs. 25·23½ to Fcs. 25·22 per lb. and the New York quotation remains at $ 4·86 per lb.

Respecting general produce there is nothing whatever new to notice.

Cotton in Liverpool on Thursday closed dull on the spot, quiet to arrive, the day's sales being 8,000 bales including 100 Surats. Ready prices were all unchanged as also were Americans to arrive, with the one exception of February-March shipment, in which a decline of 1-32d. was quoted. In New York prices were unaltered at 9¼ cents for ready Cotton and 9·54 cents. per lb. for April shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports up to Thursday give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts.....	31,000	30,000	25,000
Six days' do ..	204,000	169,000	161,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,346,000	3,488,000	3,322,000

The figures, it will be observed, are now beginning to regain a portion of the previous deficiency, and it seems probable that without reaching any of the exceptional totals of last year, a high average level will be maintained throughout the season.

Owing to the holidays Reuter has only been able to furnish us with a portion of the usual weekly statistics, so that we are unable to give regular comparitive statement.

It is apparent, however, that the Liverpool stock had increased since last Friday by 31,000 bales, making it 93,000 bales less than last year, and 130,000 under the year before. For the first time the stock of Surats shows an increase, being 21,000 bales against 18,000 the previous week. The total quantity afloat, however, is only 13,000 bales, so that the stock will be reduced again before a permanent increase begins.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Umberto Arbib, 1,119 tons, Captain G. Thomson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with some bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Endymion, 1,494 tons, Captain C. Rogers, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,724 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs W. J. Steers, Mrs Henderson and Miss Bajee, Mr. G. Cowasjee, Mr. Cowasjee Byramji and 63 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Mackenzie, 1,932 tons, Captain H. G. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (29th Nov.) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Howie, Mr. Abbreethe, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Orme and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain G. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Bassorah (12th Dec.) with a general cargo, 52 chests opium, 45 horses, 2 dogs, 120 deck and the following passengers :—Mahomed Sahib, Mrs. H. Homodhee, Mr. F. J. Farina, Mr. Douglas, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. A. Baillee, Mr, Dixon, Mr. Borrison, Mrs. Dixon, Lt. Coke, 2 Misses Faith, Mr. Pryer, Mr. H. D. Rose, 8 European Company's servants, Mrs. Gadno and 2 children, one non-commissioned rank and file of the 5th By Cavy, 2 non-commissioned and 9 men 17th Regt N I, and 9 European men and 120 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Ravenna, 2,035 tons, Captain J W Nantes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shanghai (3rd December) with a general cargo, China and Australian Mails and the following passengers :—From Singapore to Plymouth.—The Hon'ble J Graham. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr L C Balfour, Mr and Mrs Pestonji and 2 sons. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr C Parker, Mr F Creeth, and Mr R King. From Melbourne to Bombay.—2 Misses Roope, Capt and Mrs Lidbetter and 3 children. From Glenely to Bombay.—Mr Asson Shai and Mr Akbar. From K G Sound,—1 native gentleman. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr R Smith, Mr E Zschacke, Mr C Jamsetji and 19 men and 3 boys (shipwrecked crew.)

DEPARTURES OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain T J Alderton, sailed on Saturday last for China with a general cargo, China and Australian mails and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Rev J J Brown. For Hongkong—Ah-Hee Yam Tin, Mr P S M Lalcaca, King Geo Sound, Sg C Fulton, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs Campbell, Mr McNaught Per Melbourne.—Mr O Troing Sgt E Nunphy, wife and children. For Sydney—Mrs Eldridge and 2 children, Rev J H Mackay, Maj-Genl and Mr Richardson, Miss Dickson, Mr G W Hillier, Surg-Maj J Rahelly and Driver J Gloster.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Commilla (s)...	Simpson	Busreh, Dec. 12.
	Endymion (s)	Rogers.....	Cardiff, Nov. 21.
26	Clan Mackenzie(s	Wilson	Liverpool, Nov. 29.
	Ravenna (s)	Nantes.....	Shangai, Dec. 3.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Suakim, Dec. 15.
27	Kong Lee (s).....	Hanson	Bankok, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Umberto Arbib (s	Thomson ...	Kurrachee.
	Nepaul (s).....	Alderton	China &c.
	H. M. Serapis (s)..	Douglas	England.
	Bhownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Nurjahan (s).....	Budd.....	Kurrachee.
	I.M. Tenasserim(s	Wilson.....	Kurrachee.

The steam-ship Java, Kendall obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Busreh via Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—Steamers Baggalore, for China ; and Kohinur, Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Scindia (s).....	Lack	Bombay, Nov 27.
	Tibre (s)	Trocine	Colombo, Dec. 14.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Dec. 3.
	Coconada (s).....	Croft..	Rangoon, Dec. 14.
	Henriette	de Lavit	Bourbon, Oct. 29.
23	Atlantique	Charpignor..	Mauritius, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers Arcot, Clan Macarthur & Bracadalle.
22.—Ship Cuthons, Barque Camperdown.
23.—Ship Glenfinlas.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
22	Canning (s)	.....	Covelong.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
22	Agra (s)	.....	Bombay.
23	Bride	.....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 99 bales cotton, Mooljee Govindjee ; 190 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee ; 729 cwts myrabolams, L Poonsee and Co ; 14 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 2010 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,300 cwts wheat, Napoo Nonsee ; 2,040 cw a wheat, C Runchordass,

Clan Graham s—975¾ cwts myrabolams and 72½ cwts grain, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 41 bales cotton, B Chapsee.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra s—2,330 cwts nutmeg and 8 cwts gum, M Dayal 55 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 42 cwts gum, H Moorajee ; 10 cases opium, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co ; 36 cwts gum, M J Valljbhoy ; 50 cwts gum, B Heerjee.

Mount Lebanon s—21½ cwts ivory, D Jaitha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kairos s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Thello s—75 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, K Khooshal.

Clan Lamont s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 975 c wts groundnut, G Bharmull.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mount Lebanon s—20,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—25 bales twist, C Romanjee ; 116 twist, Tata and Co ; 60 bales twist, Central Indian S and W Co ; 61 bales twist, J E Ezra ; 85 bales cotton, K Hurnand ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 2 bales cotton and rai ; 21 cwts soap, Abdul Hussen Cumroodin ; 112 cwts onions, Allana Moossa ; 15 bales twist, T Mooljee and Sons ; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee ; 160 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 177 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 65 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 38 bales cotton, T Sitaram.

Nepaul s—6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts onions, Husson Baban ; 15 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 5 chests opium, J Jeeraj ; 56 cwts shark fins and 6 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul s—42 chests opium, E Noordin ; 12 chests opium, Sassoon J David.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 24.

Taylor, Surg.-Major, Bo. M.S., on duty, from Poona.
Fisher, Lieut., Bo. R.A., on duty, from Aden.
Leslie, Lieut., Bo., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Pearson, Capt., Bo. 2nd N.I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 25.

Coke, Lieut., 2nd Bo. Inf., on duty, from Quetta.
Taylor, Major, Md. 1st Bat. Rifle. Bde, on leave, from Belgaum.
Asbury, Surg., Bl. M.S., from Mean Meer.
Harron, Surg., Bl. M.S., from Sialkote.
Williams, Capt., Md. 2nd Somst Lt. Inf., on duty, from Burmah.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 24.

Hammond, Capt., Bl. 1st Con. Rangers, on leave, to Rangoon.
Taylor, Surg.-Major, Bo. M.S., on duty, to Delhi.

DECEMBER 25.

Wood, Major, Md. 1st Essex Regt., expiration of Staff employ, to England.

DECEMBER 26.

Woodhouse, Lieut.-Col., Md. 11th Regt. M.I., to join, to Secunderabad.
Hardinge, Capt., Bl. 4th Bat Rifle Bde, on duty, to Delhi.
Majindie, Lieut., Bl. 4th Bat. Rifle Bde., on duty, to Delhi.
Rahilly, Surg.-Major, Bl M.S., on medical certificate, to Melbourne.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 27.

In consequence of all the Instructors being required at the Coorla range for the W. I. R. A. meeting there will be no parades during this month.

Vol. W. A. Menesse having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company.

The undernamed are granted leave for the period stated opposite their names :—Lt. H Stear, 2 months, Vol. Plunkett, one month.

Officers and Non-commissioned Officers wishing to attend the class of instruction for certificates of proficiency are requested to meet at Headquarters on Wednesday next, the 30th inst.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DODERET—December 26, at Byculla, the wife of W. Doderet, C. S., of a daughter.

PITT—On Christmas Eve, at Poona, the wife of R. B. Pitt, Esq., C. S., of a son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—December 23, at "The Oak's" Mahableshwar, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COWPER—December 25, Hugh Cowper, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, of Tetanus, aged 27 years and 11 months.

DASILVA-PASCAL—December 25, at Ghadechi, Kathiawar, Dasilva-Pascal M., M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. London, &c., Surgeon in charge Bhavnagar-Gondas Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—December 9, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of J Barron, Esq, P W D, of a son.

HEPBURNE—December 18, at Berozepore, the wife of Major Hepburne, R A, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—December 21, at Murcha Factory, Akhrigunge of Erysipelas, Robert Brown, late of T. & H. Brown & Co. and formerly of Innerthan, Peebleshire, Scotland aged 73 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted.

DACOSTA—December 21, at the residence of L. A. R. Bollard, Esq., Bankipur, Bos. Pleader, High Court, Bhaugulpur, aged 60 years and 10 months.

GREATOREX—December 17, at Madras, Mary Laura, the beloved wife of J T Greatorex, deeply regretted.

HEPER—November 25, at Patna, Bengal, India, Dennis Heber Station Master, E. I. R.

HUTCHINSON—December 23, at Madras, Edith, the beloved wife of C W Hutchinson, Esq, Postmaster-General, Madras.

MOORE—December 23, at Mount Road, Madras, William Henry Moore.

SAUNDERS—December 19, at Gowhatty, Michael J Saunders, of Chowkeedinghi Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Diver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headachs and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine at even in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT. LONDON, ENGLAND.
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THE Reverend Edward S. Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes :—"After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1885.

THE great development of dacoity in the Shwegyin, Amherst, Pegu, and Rangoon Districts of British Burmah has naturally drawn a good deal of attention to our government of that province. But, however unequal to cope with it the authorities may have shown themselves, this violent form of crime is no new thing, and this is by no means the first time that it has assumed the dimensions of insurrection. A study of the official blue-books and different works on Burmah shows that dacoity is a national and indigenous institution. Among the wild tribes the robber stood a good chance of being killed if caught in the act : otherwise he was compelled to make restitution and pay a heavy fine of cattle or grain : sometimes the whole tribe was held responsible. The Talains, who ruled Burmah before Alompra's time, had adopted the Hindu law from the Hindu colonies which for about 2,000 years have existed on the sea-board. Following the Manu Shaster the village to which the robbers were traced was made responsible. The same Hindu rule is perpetuated in Western India under the Elphinstone Code, and is well-known among the native States of Gujerat, where the mugee or tracker is often very skilful in following up the traces of footmarks. The robber caught red-handed was often disposed of on the spot, and the native officials were in the habit of sentencing to death where, as often happened, the robbers had been guilty of murder. This Hindu law with all its rules was adopted by Alompra, who made a great Code of his own. But as the Buddhist monks had a share in this work, and as the whole community suffered from the cruel ways of the rulers, this Code is full of injunctions taken from the Buddhist canon in favour of mildness even in awarding punishments. Thus the rule of brute force is strikingly contrasted with the rule of law ; capital punishment is denounced as sinful, mutilation condemned, and royal caprice or cruelty discountenanced as leading to misery in hell. The two influences of absolute monarchy and the Buddhist gospel lasted up to the time of the British conquest ; the corruption of the Mandarins had its particular effect ; and while many innocent people were punished because they could not pay bribes, many scoundrels who had money for that purpose got off easily. Spies and informers flourished ; the law became an engine of crime ; and the Friar Langermano, who describes the excessive injustice existing in Rangoon, informs us that thieves had increased to such an extent that a night never went by without some robbery being committed.

After the taking of Rangoon and the conquest of Lower Burmah, the war was continued in a desultory fashion by armed bands who were stigmatized and condemned as dacoits. For a long time gun-boats were employed against these gangs, particularly in the Bassein District. Some account of thiswarfare, and of his own success and valiant deeds, is to be found in General Fytche's book on Burmah. At length the country settled down to comparative quiet. But the annual reports on police and justice show how year after year occasional dacoities took place. The authorities seem, however, to have had no difficulty in preserving the general peace. In Sir C. Aitchison's time an Act was passed to establish the village police on the same permanent footing as in India. About that time, however, a case occurred which attracted alarmed attention. A gang of thirteen men were proved to have assembled fully armed on the Rangoon Wharf with precautions for secresy, and to have gone off in boats up a creek, where they committed two dacoities with murder. Three of them were sentenced to death by the Judicial Commissioner, and the rest to transportation for life, and these sentences were all carried out. For some years after this we hear little of dacoity, but a great deal about gambling. The magistrates insist that gambling is ruining the country : the Judicial Commissioner takes a milder view, and he and the Recorder sit together and actually pass a ruling for the guidance of the magistrates that it is not a criminal offence to play whist in one's own house for money points. The difference of opinion thus disclosed crops up in every later blue-book ; the magistracy urge that gambling is the cause of dacoity, the Judicial Commissioner retorts that dacoity would soon be stopped if the police would only catch the dacoits. Then we hear more and more about dacoity, and at last armed gangs are roaming about the country, robbing and burning villages, cutting off people's noses, and firing at the police. Dangerous and sanguinary encounters occur which the Inspector-General, Colonel Lowndes, fully describes ; every quarter a list of violent crimes and a history of the success or failure of the police are published.

By this time Mr. Crosthwaite appears on the scene as Chief Commissioner, and he and Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, both issue manifestoes. The former attacks the district administration for not enforcing good police service from the Thoogyees or native revenue collectors, and for not executing the law which requires that habitual criminals and bad characters should find sureties for their good behaviour. In some districts this law had apparently been forgotten ; and the police and magistrates naturally knew very little about the criminal population. Mr. Jardine endorses this view of the responsibility of the executive, and points out that in spite of repeated orders, the worst criminals and habitual offenders were getting off with far too lenient sentences. Every court let a lower court do work it ought to have done itself. Where a man would in India get transportation for life from a Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate in Burmah awarded only seven years. The habitual dacoits and housebreakers, instead of getting seven years from the District Magistrates, were brought up before ordinary magistrates who could only give two years. Worst of all, the police were burdened with judicial inquiries which the magistrates ought to undertake ; and their whole time was taken up in writing, instead of going about ferretting out thieves and robbers. The Judicial Commissioner laid down that for these heavy crimes very heavy sentences were required in order to deter. Until the dacoits were captured, he thought such venial offences as gambling might be let alone, so that the whole energy of the police might be expended in protecting society. This view was, however, not generally concurred in ; and soon a more stringent Act was passed against gambling. Public opinion has lately, however, veered round ; and it is felt that the police must not be allowed, whenever they fail to prevent or detect a dacoity, to raise side issues about the evils of gambling which no one cares to dispute. The human mind loves to investigate the ultimate causes of things ; and so the plain causes of these violent crimes, viz., the insufficient numbers or incapacity of the stipendiary police, has hardly yet received sufficient attention.

THE news from Burmah which we publish to-day is, on the whole, satisfactory. We hear very little of fresh outrages perpetrated by dacoits, while there is a good deal in our telegrams to show that the robber confederation in the lower provinces is gradually breaking up before the well-directed attacks of the military and police. We have it on official authority that the dacoits have been driven from several of their strongholds. Heavy losses, we are told, were inflicted on them ; but more satisfactory is the announcement that a great many were taken prisoners. When the trials take place we shall probably learn the exact circumstances under which the movement has been permitted to attain such formidable proportions—whether, as some assert, the dacoit army found its recruits among Theebaw's disbanded troops, or among those whom poverty and hunger had driven to rob and to pillage. Meanwhile the jails in Burmah will have to be enlarged. The Press Commissioner's telegram will, no doubt, counteract in some measure the alarming reports which, emanating from Burmah, have found their way all over the country. Throughout the crisis Burmah has been a very hot-bed of false alarms and exaggerated reports, and it is therefore to be regretted that Government did not at an earlier date take steps to reassure the public mind. We shall probably soon hear of the final collapse of the dacoit insurrection, when the province will return to its normal state of tranquillity.

THE much-maligned Royal Commission on Trade Depression has been the means of producing, if it produces nothing else, a very useful statement of the growth of cotton manufactures in India. Mr. Giffen, the eminent statistician, was asked for information on the subject when under examination before the Commission, but he had none available, and the negative character of his reply has prompted the *Economist*, helped by an Indian correspondent, to show how the case stands. The result is a series of tables, the first of which exhibits the progress of the Indian mills during the past ten years. There has, as everyone knows, been a continuous growth in that period, the number of mills having risen from forty-seven in 1876 to eighty-seven in 1885, with an increase in the productive power of the mills even greater than that in their numbers or in the number of their spindles. Growth in this latter direction is manifestly a healthy sign, though the actual good arising from it is seriously diminished by the fact that production was, for some months in the present year, in advance of consumption. The *Economist's* regrets on this point relate, however, rather to the past than to the present, for at this moment stocks in China—the principal market for our yarns—are low, and business, in that direction at all events, is once more fairly remunerative to all except those who are handicapped by obsolete methods of production. The export trade of the past ten years shows a remarkable development. Beginning in 1876 with six million pounds of yarn, worth a little more than twenty-six-and-a-half lakhs, it this year reached nearly sixty-six lakhs worth over 244 lakhs, grey piece-goods in the same period increasing from six million yards to over thirty-three millions. A geographical analysis of the returns shows how firm is the hold which Indian yarns have on the China market, which absorbed forty-one million pounds of them in 1884, the English shipments in the same year amounting to only 13,400,000 lbs. This branch of the Indian cotton trade, indeed, has grown to about a fourth of the dimensions of the yarn exports from the United Kingdom—a circumstance of no small significance and promise.

THERE is a prospect of the Arab horse becoming a comparatively rare animal in Bombay stables, unless there be soon some relaxation of the conditions attaching to his exportation from the vilayet of Baghdad. In recent years the demand for the Arab has increased to a remarkable extent, not only in India, but in Europe, where his admirable qualities are beginning to be better understood. Indeed, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has sung his praises so persistently and to such good purpose that the best Arab blood is now to be frequently found in French and English stables. This increased demand has recently attracted the attention of the Turkish authorities, who, in order to prevent wholesale denudation, have recently enforced the long-standing embargo on the exportation of horses from Baghdad. So far the embargo has not materially affected the price of the Arab in the Bombay market, but indications are not wanting that, if the present vexatious restrictions continue, there will soon be a large decrease in the number of horses imported into Bombay, with a corresponding increase in value. The manner in which the embargo is enforced seems to be entirely a matter of official caprice and favour. If the exporter has by well-understood means secured the good-will of the Turkish officials, he will be able to smuggle his animals through without difficulty ; but should he happen to have neglected the very necessary preliminary arrangement, he runs the risk, which amounts almost to a certainty, of having his animals confiscated or otherwise being compelled to pay black-mail. There are in Bombay at present several dealers who have had unpleasant experience of the arbitrary and capricious manner in which the embargo is enforced. The restriction must eventually largely affect the market, though the supply has so far kept pace with the demand. Should we lose the Arab, however, we would still have the Persian and the country-bred to console ourselves with. One of the effects of the embargo on the trade of Arab horses has been to increase the number of Persian horses brought into the Bombay market. For several years past the Government of India, with the object of improving the native breed, has largely imported English stud horses, and already the practice is bearing good fruit in the shape of an animal which, in the opinion of many connoisseurs in horse-flesh, is little inferior for general purposes to the best Arab. Even if the Arab did become extinct, we would not be very badly off.

WE learn that Mr. Ragunath Damodar, late Naib-Dewan of Cambay, has been appointed Dewan of Porebunder in Kattywar. Mr. Ragunath is a Government pensioner, having served in the Secretariat for a long time as an assistant in the Judicial Department. He is the author of a small but useful book, containing an index to the legislative enactments of the Government of India and of those of the several local Administrations. He was well known to the several Secretaries under whom he had served, notably Mr. C. Gonne, by whose recommendation chiefly he was employed in Kattywar in a political capacity. Porebunder is a large principality, and is susceptible of considerable improvement under a wise and careful administration. The Rana of Porebunder is to be congratulated on the choice he has made of Mr. Ragunath as his principal and responsible adviser.

EASTWARD BOUND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 13.

A VERY good idea of the transverse extent of the British Indian Empire may be formed by setting out in the mail-train at Bombay on a given evening—say on a Tuesday evening—and proceeding as fast as steam will permit to the further frontier of British Burmah, and beyond to Mandalay and to Bhamo, which are now, for the time being at all events, dependencies of the Empire. Sixty hours' rail to Calcutta, sixty hours' steaming to Rangoon, a night's rail to Prome, three days' steam to Mandalay, three or four days' further steam, will take you to Bhamo, a thousand miles up the Irrawady, where you may rest for a few days before crossing the intervening territory to the Chinese frontier. Count up the hours and the miles, and you will see that you have got over a good deal of this planet's circumference. The first stage of sixty hours' incessant rail will take you to Calcutta by the following Thursday morning. You will find the great metropolis—or at least I found it so on last Thursday morning—wrapped in a heavy dank fog, which London in November would not disown. The smoke and mist—the fog was a mixture of both—was depressing to sight and smell. It was necessary to drive right across the city from Howrah to the Sealdah station to catch another train in which to reach Diamond Harbour. The British India steamer Ethiopia had to go down the Hughli the previous day, as there would not have been sufficient water to let her go down when the Bombay train arrived with the English mail. It is to be hoped that Calcutta will not take offence if a stranger notes that the first view of the Bengal capital by no means compares with that of Bombay. It is a large and populous city certainly, but there is too much stucco, too much grime and dirt, and too little uniformity to make the houses and other buildings at all imposing. Bombay has a grander air, and is unquestionably cleaner and better kept. A little detail seemed to mark the difference between the two cities. Neither at the great Howrah station nor at the Sealdah station was there a Calcutta newspaper-boy to satisfy the craving for news of those coming or going by the trains. In Bombay the papers are thrust into every carriage by rival news-boys, just as in London or other centres of busy life. On the other hand, the spacious Hughli, spanned by the bridge at Howrah, is a very good reproduction of the Thames with one of its bridges ; it is not a river to drown yourself in for love or other romantic cause, but it is a broad, black, busy river on which a good deal of money can be made. I don't like to say anything unkind of Calcutta on the strength of a first impression, which would probably be modified on a second view which would bring into the account the famous Chowringhee. But it looks a city that may make money, but that can never make history.

Upwards of three hours' rail, through a flat and marshy country, over which hangs a dull mist that may be smelt, brings us to Diamond Harbour on the Hughli. Why that is called a harbour where harbour is none, it is not easy to say. It is a slice of creek off the river of which it to all intents forms an integral part, washed with its waters and silted up with its mud. There is no quay, nor even the embryo of a pier. The passengers take their stand on a low mud bank, and look at the lazy water across some acres of black slush. How are these to be crossed that we may reach the unoutdescript boats beyond ? The steamer is not yet in sight, so there is no hurry. There is time to speculate on the length to which the slush and mud will come if we have to wade. In time half-naked coolies evolve themselves from the mist, and offer to take the passengers to the boats—on a solitary chair or on an awkward plank or on their steaming shoulders—at a rupee a head. The rupee becomes eight annas, four, two, and the transport begins. Then comes a charge of a rupee for the privilege of waiting for a couple of hours until the steamer arrives. We wait and wait ; and the Ethiopia, like the world itself, according to a great authority, comes to those who wait. The steamer is a very fine vessel, well appointed, and under Captain Guy, who recently made the run Eastward in the fastest time on record. No time is lost, and we are steaming rapidly down the new, broad, and very stirring river towards the Bay of Bengal.

We have a various and interesting human cargo. Burmese ladies, whom we mistake for Chinese until we observe that the complexion is either more fair or more dark, and is not that of the gilded guinea ; Armenians, Jains, Buddhists, a Mussulman merchant returning to Mandalay from Mecca. We have also a flock of sheep for Rangoon ; British Burmah importing its mutton, as it has to import its potatoes and its salt, for its soil does not produce any worth mentioning. Singapore is in the same case, and mutton is sent there also from Bengal.

We carry the English mails to Burmah and the rising sun ; and they suggest politics. We are orthodox to a man, and the Conservative Ministry has all our sympathies. There is not a Radical to be seen, nor even a moderate Liberal. Yet it is admitted that there is room for regret in regard to the turn things have taken at Home. The Conservatives would cover themselves with honour if they resigned, so as to leave to the Liberals the share of combining with Home Rulers for the sake of peace. On that point our minds are made up ; but whether the Conservative Ministry will see the virtue of resignation is not so clear. Probably they will hold on, we opine, and in that case we shall console ourselves by the enhanced energy which will be manifest in foreign affairs. The talk about not annexing Upper Burmah sickens us. Upper Burmah has annexed itself ; why should we give it away to some intriguer, who will follow in the footsteps of Theebaw ? The Conservative Ministry, we are convinced, would never do anything so wicked if it were not for pestilent men like Mr. Bright and Lord Ripon, who are always striving to give away our heritage to strangers. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, we acknowledge to be a clear-headed man of much experience ; but we know that he has a most absurd predilection for Burman ideas and sentiments. He imagines that the Burmese do not want a monarch ; that the King at Mandalay, whether Theebaw or another, is the god of their idolatory, and he holds that it would be foolish to cross them when so little realises their ideal. But the Chief Commissioner might, if he were a man like one of us, compact of wisdom and knowledge of human nature, reflect that if the Burmans pay in their coals homage to the idea of a King of their race, they prefer in their bodies to enjoy the security from crucifixion, disembowelling, and other agencies of civilisation which they procure in British territory. There are nearly four hundred thousand Upper Burmans now living in British Burmah, and more would no doubt come if they could. If they cannot come to the British flag, why should not the British flag go to them, or rather, why should it not stay amongst them now that Providence has sent it in bloodless triumph to Mandalay ? That is what we want to know. Can anybody from Bombay, or the outer darkness generally, enlighten us and show that we don't know what is good for Burmah, Upper and Lower ? We say nothing of the millions of toiling and trading Shans, and the tens of thousands of other tribes, some of whom are already Christians, while others are still cannibals, but they are all anxious to be friends with us, if we will but be friends with them.

We have on board a photograph of a crucified Burman—one of fifty, it is said, put to the most aggravated form of death on the cross by order of Theebaw. The fifty may be apocryphal, but there can scarcely be the same doubt about the one that there is about the Rev. Mr. McColl's impaled Bulgarians on the banks of the Danube. The viewless sockets from which the eyes have been plucked, both the stumps of the feet slashed off at the insteps, the mouth hideously enlarged to permit of the leaning out of the tongue, the body cut open and eviscerated, are palpably the truth-telling of the sun, and no fiction. The cross was made to do the office of the rack for the extended limbs, as well as that of "a bed of ease" on which the victim was vivisected. Anything more realistically horrible was, perhaps, never photographed. The artist was the special correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*. With the photograph was a copy of an article in which the editor of that paper apologised for afflicting the human sight, but said it was necessary to show what the world and humanity would gain by annexing the kingdom which was ruled till yesterday by Theebaw.

The dark places of the world are the abode of cruelty. Having let light into Upper Burmah, such horrors will henceforth be impossible. But sentiment is not a safeguard in politics. Scarcely a century ago Damiens, when he gave himself the only consolation possible in the words "*La journée sera dure, mais elle passira*," would, perhaps, have been glad to exchange with Theebaw's victims. And it was not under the old French monarchy only that a hundred years since political offenders were cut up alive as an example to the wicked. The practice of humanity towards these in the hands of authority has been of very recent growth anywhere. An honest tiger might have given a much-needed lecture to man on the sinfulness of useless cruelty to those whose fate it is to be put to death for the happiness or security of his executioner. The Indo-Chinese are, like their Chinese cousins, apparently unembarrassed by any bowels of compassion whatever, when translating their generous platitudes about the sacredness of the life of all creatures into practice for the benefit of the enemies of society. I do not in the least regret that King Theebaw is at this moment crossing the Bay of Bengal *en route* for Ranipet. He wears on his royal finger the most magnificent ruby in the whole world, not the largest, but the largest without flaw. He would not sell it to a French house for Rs. 40,000, for it is worth Rs. 80,000. He has altogether four lakhs worth—which would sell in a fair market for eight lakhs of rubies and sapphires and goodness knows what. His Majesty told

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE DACOIT MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY (THRO' MINHLA), DEC. 19.

The Bhamo force, with its head-quarters, consisting of half-a-battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers, the 23rd Madras Infantry, the Naval Brigade, and a battery, proceeds on Saturday. A detachment of the Hampshire Regiment and the Madras Infantry, and a portion of the Naval Brigade, under Major Campbell, proceed to the Chindwin River to punish the dacoits for murdering Europeans. The captured dacoits state that the Tuneish instituted dacoiting, and granted licenses for which he exacted taxes.

MANDALAY (THRO' MINGYAN), DEC. 20.

A Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's launch on the Chindwin River was stopped by the Burman launch Namyah, commanded by Moung Htmbo, the King's herald. One hundred men surrendered, and, when ordered, gave up their arms and Rs. 2,000. Messrs. Hill, Ross, Bates, and Ruckstuhl, and the interpreter, were taken in the King's launch, bound, and kept prisoners. Messrs. Allen, Montcure, Roberts, and four natives were killed by blows. The Dah ordered the prisoners to be liberated on receiving the news of the deposition of the King. One Burman was killed for not handing over the money of the company. The herald said he was commissioned by the Queen to take arms, money, and clothes.

The troops are active after dacoits, who have been mostly driven by hunger to rob the grain of the villagers and to eat the roots of trees like pariah dogs.

Three Englishmen, who were imprisoned at Kendat, are safe.

SHENMAGA (THRO' ALLANMYO), DEC. 23.

The brigade under General Norman has returned to the ship. On advancing into Montshobo, the Woon, with the inhabitants, marched out to receive the General. The Woon was friendly, and willing to surrender his arms and accept the English proclamation. He was, however, permitted to retain his arms in order to suppress dacoity. Two companies of the Welsh Fusiliers will, in the meantime, occupy Montshobo, the remainder joining the Bhamo expedition.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 26.

The *Moulmein Advertiser* reports that the rebels had few arms until the police tannahs were looted. The beating of gongs was accompanied with hideous cries, which thoroughly frightened the police and the villagers, who, leaving everything, fled to Thatone, thirty miles distant. On receipt of the news at Moulmein, Mr. Perreau, superintendent of police, with thirty men, started for the scene of the occurrence. Finding the opposition stronger than they expected, they wired for assistance. One hundred Madras sepoys have been sent to Moulmein. The Volunteers have proferred their services, and are usefully employed in patrolling Moulmein, where great anxiety prevails.

Telegraphic communication in the disturbed district is still unrestored.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Latest intelligence from Rangoon regarding the outbreak of dacoity in British Burmah is satisfactory. The troops and police have driven the dacoits without difficulty from Shwegyin, Myitkyo, Sittang, and Wimpadaw, inflicting considerable loss and taking about seventy prisoners.

MILITARY DISTURBANCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 27.

A somewhat serious disturbance occurred here on Saturday afternoon between men of the Glos'ter and the King's Own regiments. A man of the King's Own Regiment, under the influence of liquor, commenced chaffing and abusing a sentry of the Glos'ter Regiment. The latter retaliated by knocking the King's Own man down with the butt-end of his rifle. This brought out a number of the King's Own men who had witnessed the occurrence, and who came to the rescue, armed with clubs and stones. Seeing their comrade in difficulties, the Glos'ter guard turned out with their rifles, and were quickly reinforced by others belonging to their regiment. In the fight which ensued several men were severely injured. One soldier of the King's Own lost an eye, another had his nose broken, and a third was severely injured about the head. All were removed to the military hospital. During the riot, two men of the Glos'ter Regiment discharged their rifles, fortunately injuring nobody. The disturbance was only quelled after the whole regiment had been turned out under arms. The officers commanding assisted. Colonel Latouche succeeded in pacifying the men, and sentries were posted along the road separating the barracks of the two regiments to prevent further communication between the men. The soldiers are greatly excited over the business. It has not yet been proved who fired the two shots. The matter forms the subject of regimental inquiry in both regiments.

THE BOMBAY TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The Calcutta team, as last made up, is composed of Major Davidson, Captains Rawlinson and Hastings, Messrs. Hoare, Mellor, Thomas, Fagan, Moore, Pereira, Alexander, and Paterson, and Private Finch. The most formidable of these are Rawlinson, Alexander, Pereira, and Hoare, though Fagan, Paterson, and Mellor are capable of giving trouble. We are as strong as our opponents.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. steamer Khedive, which was overdue, has arrived at Colombo from Suez, and will leave this evening for Calcutta.

The China mail of the 15th inst., reports that the Chinese Government had secured a loan from the Canton Bank for public works.

The Marquis Tseng has been appointed Director of the Chinese Navy, with Herr Von Mollendorf as Private Secretary.

Theebaw sought assistance from China against the British, but the Pekin Court declined to interfere, on the ground that England was acting in the best interests of humanity and commerce.

The British have been besought not to abandon Port Hamilton, which is now a protection against Russian aggression.

The projected railway construction has been postponed, and not abandoned, pending the arrival of Sir Robert Hart. A plan is being organised for a complete railway department of Government. China recognises railways as a political necessity. Many changes take place in February.

The Chinese new frontier at Tongking is still disturbed. The delimitation commission is unable to proceed with the work owing to political troubles. The military Mandarins are joining the Black Flags with their soldiers.

The French Commander has issued a manifesto that his Government will never abandon Tongking.

FLOATING OF THE KARAMANIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 27.

On Xmas eve the Karamania was floated, and last night arrived in Madras in tow of the tug Clive. She is slightly damaged.

LORD REAY IN MADRAS.

Lord Reay visited the girls' schools established by the Maharaja of Vizianagram; also the Cosmopolitan Club, where he, in company with the Governor, had a long conversation with several native gentlemen. On Xmas day he visited the Madras Christian College.

CHRISTMAS AT WUDWAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, DEC. 27.

The Thakor Saheb kept Christmas in good old English style. Christmas cards and presents were distributed freely among the Europeans of the station. Visits were paid in the forenoon and in the afternoon the Chief entertained the students of the Talukdari College at the palace. He afterwards attended a garden-party at the Residency. On the following day a cricket-match was played between the Thakor Saheb's team and the station eleven. The former was victorious by over 130 runs, the Chief making 59 himself.

The Thakor Saheb's administration has, so far, been distinguished by a generous and intelligent desire to promote the welfare of the people, and his popularity is undisputed. The new Dewan has already made his mark in the administration. He has the fullest confidence of the Chief.

Several memorials to the late Chief are likely to cost considerably more than was expected, but the present Chief intends to carry them all out loyally.

THE CALCUTTA NATIVE CONFERENCE.

(FROM THE SECRETARY, INDIAN ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

The Calcutta Conference opened to-day, and was a great success. The opinion was unanimous in favour of urging the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. A committee was appointed to draw up a scheme and draft a memorial.

The Maharaja of Durbhunga, Mr. Mandlik, and delegates from different parts of the country were present.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The first day's racing here was admittedly a success, and to-day's has even surpassed it. Being the day of the race for the Viceroy's Cup, additional interest centered on this event, and necessarily there has been a great meeting. The stand and enclosure were crowded with the élite of the City of Palaces. The Viceroy, with Lady Dufferin and a large party from Government House, drove down in state to see the cup run for, after which event the Government House party left. The lotteries on to-day's events filled well. Altogether eleven large ones were held, of the gross value of over thirty thousand rupees. Speculation on the Viceroy's Cup race has been very brisk during last week, not only in town, but throughout the greater part of the country, as numerous telegrams to bookmakers backing horses can testify. All doubts and anxieties over the event have been set at rest, and a favourite horse has won—namely, Metal, imported by Lord William Beresford early in September, and taken to Dehra, and quietly trained there till the beginning of the present month, when he was brought down here. The general opinion was that he was short of work and could not run in good company, till he won the Colonial Stakes last Wednesday, when the eyes of the "talent" were opened as to his form. Even then he was said to be inferior to the company he had to meet. Nevertheless he was heavily backed principally by Lord William, who wins largely; and the horse started first favourite. His appearance alongside his larger rivals did not encourage support; but in the race he drew away from his field half a mile from home, and cantered in an easy winner amidst tumultuous applause from crowds in the enclosure. Lord William Beresford sold the horse to the Maharaja of Durbungah after he won on the first day; and the horse to-day ran in the colours and name of the Maharaja. Statesman ran very badly. Ringwood was ridden by one of the young Jodhpore princes, and went well till near home, when he collapsed. The bookmakers did a large business to-day, especially over the Cup race, while the Totalizator was largely patronized, and gave a very fair return for investments.

BALLYGUNJ STAKES.

Over hurdles. Round the course.

Mr. Newall's Redgauntlet, 10st. 12lbs., Frazer 1
Mr. Macklin's Basilisk, 10st., Rickards 2
Mr. Abott's Seer, 9st. 9lbs., Dall 3

Also ran Flemington, 9st. 10lbs., and Liberator, 12st. In two lotteries Liberator was a strong favourite, the average betting was two to one against Liberator, three to one against Flemington; five to one against Redgauntlet; six and twelve to one against the other two. Flemington showed the way for half the journey, when he fell and brought down Liberator. After a good race between the other three, Redgauntlet won by three lengths.

BELVEDERE STAKES.

For Arabs and country breds. One mile.

Mr. John's Vice-Versa, 6st. 13lbs., Richmond 1
Lord William Beresford's Zig-Zag, 6st. 11lbs., Dunn 2
Mr. Apcar's Don Juan, 7st. 4lbs., Greenhagh 3

Also ran The Earl, 7st. 10lbs. In two lotteries Don Juan was favourite. The average betting was two to one against Don Juan; five to two against Zig-Zag and Vice-Versa; long odds on the other. Don Juan made play for half the journey; then Zig-Zag and Vice-Versa came to the front, and after a great race Vice-Versa won by a head. Time—1m. and 51sec.

VICEROY'S CUP.

For all horses. Two miles.

The Maharaja of Durbungah's Metal, 7st., Dunn 1
Mr. Abbott's Sting, 9st., Campbell..... 2
Mr. Mullick's Sir Greville, 8st. 11lbs, Richmond 3

Also ran Tim Whiffler, 8st. 11lbs.; the Drummer, 9st.; Ringwood, 8st. 8lbs.; Goldfinder, 8st. 13lbs.; Regulator, 8st. 13lbs.; Lorlship, 8st. 3lbs.; Trafalgar, 9st. 2lbs.; Statesman, 8st. 13lbs.; Shuttletop, 8st. 13lbs. In three 2,000-rupee lotteries Metal; Tim Whiffler, and Lord William Beresford's stable sold together for 700, 640, 760 rupees, Ringwood, Sting, and Statesman selling for from 260 to 500 rupees. Average betting: five to four on Metal; three to one against Statesman; six to one against Ringwood; eight to one against Sting; long odds against the rest. Sir Greville forced the running for the greater part of the journey, Metal lying close up. Then Sting and Ringwood held the front place, but before they turned the corner for home Metal drew out and running past them won easily by six lengths. Time—3m. 37sec.

CHALLENGE STAKES.

For Arabs and Country-breds. Two miles.

Mr. Apcar's Black Prince, 9st., Greenhagh... 1
Mr. Abbott's Thunderstorm, 6st. 12lbs., Richmond 2
Mr. Beddo's Baleno, 8st. 7lbs., Taylor..... 3

Also ran Sherwood, 9st. 10lbs.; Buttercup 9st.; Avenger, 9st. 11lbs.; Moonlight, 8st. 4lbs.; Conqueror, 6st. 12lbs.; Crusader, 9st. 3lbs. In the lotteries Avenger was the favourite. Average betting: three to one against Black Prince; four to one against Avenger and Sherwood; six to one against Baleno and Thunderstorm; and long odds against the rest. Buttercup made the running, attended by Moonlight and Conqueror, for half journey; then Baleno joined Buttercup, and when the latter died away Black Prince came forward, and when he looked like winning easily Thunderstorm by a grand effort caught him nearly on the post, where Black Prince won by a neck in 3m. 54secs.

VIZIANAGRAM CUP.

Selling Race for all horses. ¾ mile.

Mr. K. A. A.'s Red Deer, 8st. 11lb., Robinson junior..... 1
Mr. Gasper's Paragraph, 8st. 3lbs., Vinall ... 2
Mr. Abbott's Aimée, 7st. 5lbs., Richmond... 3

Also ran Baleno, 7st. 10lbs.; Norah, 8st. 5lbs.; The Baron, 8st. 3lbs.; Somerset, 8st. 1lb.; Harp of Erin, 9st. 7lbs.; In the lotteries Red Deer, was first and Paragraph second favourite. The average betting was three to one against Red Deer Paragraph, and Somerset, and long odds against the rest. Baleno and Red Deer together led for half-a-mile; then the former died away, and Red Deer was coming away with a long lead, when Vinall brought up Paragraph with a great rush and gaining on the other at every stride, was only beaten by a short head. Time—1m. 17½secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE PONTYPRIDD EXPLOSION.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The total number of lives lost in the colliery explosion at Pontypridd is seventy-six.

FRANCE AND TONGKING.

PARIS, DEC. 26.

The French Chamber of Deputies has approved a vote of credit for prosecuting the war in Tongking by 274 against 270 votes.

LATER.

The French Senate has approved the vote of credit for Tongking and Madagascar by a large majority.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

TEHERAN, DEC. 26.

Latest advices state that the English and Russian Boundary Commissioners arrived at Maruchak on the 18th inst.

AHMED MOUKTAR PACHA.

CAIRO, DEC. 26.

Ahmed Mouktar Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, arrived here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 25.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Malacca left Zanzibar for Bombay direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ "	74½
3 " Consols for account.....	99⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	98⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅛

The bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department combined £11,600,000, Dec. £700,000.

Bills Discounted £21,400,000, increase £1,200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £20,300,000, decrease £300,000.

The portion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	90,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton...	511,000	"
" Surats.....	21,000	"

Arrival—Olympia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIO:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon Tavoy route to Bangkok, still interrupted beyond Rangoon.

Aden Dec. 27.—Mail for Mauritius will probably close noon Monday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 24.

10 p.m.	76·5

SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

6 a.m.	74·2
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	83·0

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA, as lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, is showing considerable enterprise. He proposes to open the theatre for a season of two months from the 9th prox., during which a carefully selected company will give performances in comedy, opera bouffe, and burlesque. It is proposed to set apart every Tuesday evening as a fashionable subscription night. A book of sixteen tickets will be issued to each subscriber, who shall have the option of using eight of them as he pleases, on any other night except Saturdays, and can reserve seats on application to Soundy & Co., Ltd.; thus subscribers will not be bound to two fixed subscription nights in the week. The enterprise deserves to succeed, and it is to be hoped Mr. Mehta will be duly supported by the public.

RUMOURS are being industriously circulated in Calcutta that Sir Rivers Thompson contemplates retiring from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal at an early date.

THE Government of Bengal, after having appointed a committee to investigate the amount of cattle-disease in the province, proposes to establish a veterinary school at Bhagulpur. It is calculated that the annual expenditure for keeping up the school will amount to about Rs. 31,000, exclusive of the charges for the buildings and out-offices which will have to be kept up. The committee propose to award sixty stipends to students at Rs. 5 per month, and the Industrial School Committee at Bankipur have been asked whether they could not contribute such an amount from their funds, the interest of which would cover half the expenditure on the stipends. As an inducement to do this they have been informed that they will be allowed to nominate half the number of stipendholders to the institution from students in the Patna Division.

SEVERAL of the refugees from Nepal have now arrived at Bankipur, and they are said to give a very different account of the late revolution from that which has already appeared.

IT is to be feared that there is disappointment in store for the volunteers at the Camp-of-Exercise. According to the present arrangements, they will only take part in the final manœuvres, by which are probably meant the operations at Delhi and the march past.

IT is stated that Mr. H. Seton-Karr, who has just won his seat in the Conservative interest, is not—many people will be disappointed to know—our once Foreign Secretary in India. The gentleman elected is quite a youthful M. P.

A NEW story by the author of "The Chronicle of Dustypore" is in a home publisher's hands.

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes on the 25th inst. was, 54·90 and 42·60 feet respectively, as compared with 56·20 and 46·00 feet on the corresponding day last year.

PARCELS and packets for the Afghan Boundary Commission will continue to be conveyed *viâ* Quetta; but letters and money-orders will, in future, be sent *viâ* Peshawur.

THE first general meeting of the National Association for the supply of Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is to be held in Calcutta on or about the 22nd proximo.

WE learn from Cannanore under date, the 22nd inst., that the weather there has been for the last few days quite monsoonish, it having rained almost daily. Clouds have been gathering in all directions, and thunder and lightning have been frequent which is quite unusual at this time of the year.

WE hear that Sir Charles Arthur Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, has threatened Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, barrister-at-law, with an action for defamation for publishing a letter in the London *Times* to the effect that Sir Charles's knowledge of Hindu and Mahomedan laws and customs might be written on the back of an envelope and summed-up by the word *nil*.

THERE have been disturbances at Rustam, a village on the Peshawur border in the direction of Umbela. The Buners are reported to have collected, as if intending a raid, near Rustam, on the 20th instant. A body of 100 sabres of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and 150 Infantry, was accordingly sent to watch the border.

A BRANCH of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association is about to be started in Kurrachee. The *Sind Gazette* trusts that the Kurrachee branch will follow in its footsteps of the Bombay Association, avoid politics and confine its attention to social problems affecting the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community, and that as many members as can will join it, as it is only by unity that class interests can be fairly watched over and represented.

IT is considered probable that Mr. Syed Ali, younger brother of Syed Hoosain Belgrami, Mohtamim Jung, will probably be appointed Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, the Education Department being placed under the Home Office. Increased attention will, it is said, be given in future to the cause of education in Hyderabad, and some system of primary education will shortly be introduced where, hitherto, none worthy of the name has existed. As a preliminary, the first report on public instruction ever attempted, is now in course of preparation, and for the purposes of this report, each educational institution has been called upon for a return showing its origin, the amount of its present Government grant, the number of scholars, teaching staff, &c.

THE Commission to inquire into the claims of the Dixit family to certain yearly allowances from the Nizam's Government and for arrears of those allowances, was closed on the 18th, having proceeded from day to-day since the 8th. Mr. Lee-Warner was the Commissioner on behalf of the British Government and Sirdar Dilar-ud-Dowlah on behalf of His Highness' Government. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, the Inspector-General of Revenue, resisted the claims on behalf of this Government, while the claimants were represented by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, of Bombay. The Dixit family were the family priests of the Peishwa, and enjoyed, as such, certain grants which were alleged to have been secured to them by the Treaty with the Nizam of 1882, and which, it was also alleged, had not been paid since 1850. They therefore claimed arrears amounting to some ten lakhs of rupees, and a yearly future payment of Rs. 13,000. The inquiry, it is understood, turned chiefly on the genuineness, or otherwise, of the documents produced by the claimants in support of their title, and although the decision has not yet been made public, it is commonly rumoured that it is adverse to the claim set up. The inquiry has been a complicated and arduous one, but thorough, being conducted on both sides with consummate ability.

A HYDERABAD CIVIL LIST has been published. The name of some 723 servants are recorded, their aggregate monthly pay amounting to Rs. 2,13,447,390, or slightly over 50 per cent., are classed as foreigners, and include 159 Hindustanis, 89 Europeans and person, of European descent, 78 Madrassees, and 84 Bombayites, the remainder, including several domiciled Eurasians, being classed as Hyderabadies. The monthly expenditure is divided amongst different classes as follows:—The Hyderabadies draw Rs. 77,098; the Hindustanies, Rs. 48,328; the Europeans, Rs. 47,195; the Madrassees, Rs. 14,188; and the Bombayites, Rs 14,615. Divided again amongst individuals, this gives a monthly average income each to Europeans of Rs. 530, to Hyderabadies of Rs. 234, to Bombayites of Rs. 228, to Madrassees of Rs. 182, and to the Hindustanies of Rs. 124. Of the 89 Europeans in the service 54 are employed in the Public Works Department, and the special technical knowledge required of them accounts for the high average rate at which they are paid.

THE Allahabad paper writes:—"The proposals of the Financial Department about meeting the inevitable deficit of the current year are in the hands of the Secretary of State. Should these be assented to, it seems probable that they may be made public at once, lest that people may accustom themselves to the idea of an income-tax and seek relief in protests which profit not, but that the various Governments may get their screws in order. The coming income-tax is an open secret no longer, though it promises to prove a lighter one than has been generally expected."

SOME time ago Sir Richard Garth, in a memorandum to the Government of India, objected to the time of the Indian High Court judges being occupied in the merely ministerial operation of taking down evidence on commissions sent to this country from courts in the United Kingdom. The result has been that an Act was passed during the last session of Parliament, and has received the assent of Her Majesty, to amend the law relating to the taking of evidence by commission in India and the Colonies. Under this new law power is given to the courts to nominate an examiner in civil proceedings, and also a judge and magistrate to take depositions in criminal proceedings. The local courts have also been given full power to deal with the question of costs and payment of witnesses, as well as to compel the attendance of witnesses. With regard to the difficulty experienced hitherto when a commission from England required witnesses to be sworn, and the local custom only required a declaration to be made, the Act decides that the local custom, whether of oath, affirmation, declaration, or otherwise, is to be observed.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, accompanied by General Wilson, the Military Member of Council, and Major T. Deane, Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, and the Chevalier Mario Michela, the Prince's Aide-de-Camp, left Calcutta on Thursday for Dhubri, to visit Mr. Sanderson's Kheddah camp in the Garo Hills. The large scale on which elephant-catching is now conducted under Mr. Sanderson's superintendence is a remarkable development of enterprise, and the party will doubtless witness some very exciting sport. The usual captures in the months of January and February now amount to the large number of from 200 to 250 wild elephants. The hunting establishment consists of upwards of 1,000 men, and about 150 trained elephants. After covering all expenses the Kheddah Department shows a considerable annual blance of profit. Prince Napoleon is on a tour round the world. He left Marseilles on the 26th of October, and visited the chief places of interest in Egypt; on leaving India he proceeds to China and Japan, and then home by way of America, arriving at Havre in July next. The Chevalier Michela is a retired marine officer.

THOSE who would prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors will find a grain of comfort in the Bengal customs revenue return. As compared with the previous year there was a large decline in the quantity of malt and spirituous liquors imported into Bengal in 1884-85. The decrease in quantity of malt liquors was from 601,477 to 436,303 gallons, and in value from Rs. 14,58,090 to Rs. 10,87,848. The decline was principally in Bass's beer, from 200,800 gallons to 130,611 gallons. Pilsener beer also slightly declined, but it has now displaced Bass from the head of the list, and become the most largely imported beer. The imports of spirits declined, both in quantity and value, owing to the stock remaining in hand from the shipments of previous years passing into consumption during the year under review. The demand for brandy has fallen exceptionally low, and the imports of this spirit were, for the first time, less, both in quantity and value, than those of whisky. There was a general decline in every description of wine and liquor, which is partly attributed by the Collector of Customs to an increase of non-alcoholic habits, and to some extent to a growing preference for whisky, due to its comparative cheapness. Notwithstanding the late Exhibition, the importation of Australian wines has not advanced; and it may be taken as an assertained fact that they fail to hit the Indian taste.

THE committee appointed by Government to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the town of Calcutta with the urban portion of the suburbs under one system of municipal government have presented their report. It is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is probable that Government will lay before the Bengal Legislative Council this session a Bill which will then be published, and a deliberate expression of public opinion upon it invited with a view to its being finally passed into law during the next session. This course has been contemplated by Government throughout since the appointment of the committee.

GENERAL ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM has been one of the most unfortunate passengers in the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, which was wrecked on the Madras coast. He had sent home by her the whole of his personal property, consisting of no less than forty-three boxes. These contained not only all his library, but also the notes which he had made during his many journeys and long residence in India; as well as a series of papers, many of which were complete and almost ready for publication. "The loss to the learned world," writes the Lahore paper, "is grievous in the extreme. The notes and papers, can never be replaced, and the works which the General intended bringing out at home must be to say the least postponed. We believe his cabinet of coins was not in the Indus. Had this been lost, many unique coins of the Græco-Bactrians and Indo-Scythians would have disappeared for ever."

THE *Pioneer* is already nominating successors to General Hughes as Director-General of Ordnance. Major-General Chamier and Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis, Inspectors-General of Ordnance in the Madras and Bengal Circles, Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, the Deputy Director-General, and Major T. Walker, Commissary of Ordnance, are all it says indicated by professional opinion as in the running. This same "professional opinion" indicated a successor to General Wilson some time ago, but the appointment was given to another.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have ne[w] application of the Calcutta Volunteer[s] send a portion of the Mounted Infan[try] Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on the [con]pense. As a set-off the application has [been made] for the barracks at Barrackpore, and [permission] to send the mounted company there [by march] route after parade on the 1st January, [the troop] remaining there for a few days for bar[rack duties,] and march back to Calcutta. Lieutenan[t Thomas,] of this troop, has been elected captain, [vice Bour-] dillon, promoted major on augmentation.

MAJOR G. MALCOLM, 1st Battalion [the Border] Regiment, has been granted leave pend[ing retire-] ment from the service.

CAPTAIN J. LACKERSTEIN, Lieutena[nts W. W.] Burn and R. J. Reid, with about 67 [men of the] Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, are prepa[ring for the] Camp of Exercise at Delhi. There is, [however, so] much preparatory drill and expense [attached to] the movement, that the numbers who [volunteered] are becoming less, and will still further [fall away] by the 9th January, on which date t[hey are ex-] pected to leave Calcutta for Delhi.

MAJOR F. T. R. HAMILTON, Batta[lion Norfork] Regiment, has been appointed fifth [aid-de-] camp to the Viceroy, the appointm[ent being a] new creation tenable for a period o[f two years.] Major Hamilton will be seconded in h[is regiment] whilst so employed.

THE Government of India have app[roved of the] continuance of Major E. Wighton, Roy[al Artillery,] in the Ordnance Department.

THE Lahore paper says:—The Camp [of Exercise] is water-logged. The troops engaged [will have ex-] cellent opportunities for practising su[b-marine, or] at any rate sub-aqueous operations; b[ut the value] of the camp, as a political manifestatio[n has so far] been somewhat diluted. It may be hop[ed, however,] that the cold weather rains will be [over by the] date fixed for the more important spe[cacles. As] far as numbers go, the magnificence of [the camp is] unprecedented; and with representati[ves from all] the Great Powers among the on-looke[rs, it would] be a deplorable pity if the show is s[poilt by the] rain.

THE Furlough Regulations of 1868, [under which] officers of the Royal Engineers on [the Imperial] List obtain furlough to England, ar[e about to] undergo modification as regards those [officers who] go through a seven years' tour of In[dian service] and then proceed to England for home [duty with-] out having taken furlough. Existing [regulations] prescribe that an officer of the Royal [Engineers is] entitled to two years' furlough (1) [after serving] eight years in India, or (2) on the [expiration of] one year from date of return for a sec[ond tour of] Indian service after having perform[ed a tour of] home duty. As the tour of Indi[a service is] always reckoned from the date when [the officer is] posted, while in England, to the India[n establish-] ment, it is obvious that an officer [who takes] furlough under the second condition d[oes not give] eight years' actual service in India, a[nd therefore] obtains an advantage over an office[r who serves] eight years continuously in India [before taking] furlough. It has accordingly been de[cided to mo-] dify the rules so as to provide that a[n officer who] completes a tour of Indian service a[nd then pro-] ceeds for a tour of home duty, must, [on return to] India, give such additional service [as will com-] plete eight years in all, before he will [be allowed] a furlough of two years with Ind[ian furlough] pay under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

THE Government hired transport [Nowshera,] 1,938 tons, Captain S. Davison, arriv[ed in harbour] on Saturday last from Suakim (18th Dec.) with the following troops and officers:—Ca[pt. H. Holmes,] Surg. M. B. Braganza, Surg. St. A[ston, Mr. G.] Dillon, Mr. W. T. Scott Sergt. Fer[rier Thomas,] Mr. F. Vaz, Mr. B. Ghose, Mr. R[. Mackenzie,] Mr. Rustomjee, and 679 followers [as deck pas-] sengers.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE following is a programme of s[ports, to take] place in connection with the Bomb[ay Volunteer] Club and to be open to all Volunteers [in India, on] January 18th, 19th, and 21st.

MONDAY, January 18.

1.—Throwing the hammer.
2.—100 yds. flat race.
3.—Vaulting.
4.—120 yds. hurdle race.
5.—Tent-pegging and tilting at the [ring.]
6.—Cutting the lemon.
7.—Half-mile flat race.
8.—Egg race, 50 yards.
9.—Heavy marching order, flat race [1 mile.]
10.—Tug-of-war with heats to b[e directed on] following days.

TUESDAY, January 19.

11.—Putting the shot.
12.—¼ mile flat race.
13.—100 yds. flat race for cadets.
14.—High jump.
15.—V. C. race.
16.—Wide jump.
17.—150 yds. handicap flat race.
18.—Sword on horseback *vs.* bayone[t on foot.]
19.—Chatty race, 50 yds. and back.
20.—Half mile steeplechase.

THURSDAY, January 21.

21.—Sack race for cadets, 60 yards.
22.—Half mile flat handicap.
23.—Three-legged race.
24.—Man on horse *vs.* Man on foot, [60 yds. round] a post and back.
25.—Obstacle race, about ½ mile.
26.—Donkey race.

Entrance fee for all events except [those in which] horses take part, 4 annas. Events i[n which horses] take part, Re. 1 each. Tug-of-War, e[ach team, Rs. 5.] All entries with colours to be worn [specified must] be sent in to either of the honorary [secretaries by] the 12th January. Events Nos. 5, 6, [9, 15, 18, and 24] open to all comers. The remainde[r to Volunteers] only.

All communications on the subject [of the sports] should be directed to one of the [joint honorary] secretaries.

Captain E. S. Luard, B. B. and [C. I. Railway] Vols., Parel.

Captain R. Trevithick, G. I. P. [Railway Vols.,] Parel.

Vol. W. Walke, B. V. R. C., Volu[nteer Club.]

ANGLO-INDIANS AND EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While I agree with your correspondent "Regnu" that the word "Eurasian" is of recent origin, I disagree with him that it ever meant anything but what it means now. In all countries a special word is used to designate persons of mixed blood, and this is found in civilized countries to be both a state necessity and a necessity of life. If the word "Eurasian" is unsatisfactory, let it be changed by all means; but by whatever name the class or race may be designated, the ethnological fact remains. The Board of Directors of the Calcutta Association are not only quite satisfied with the designation "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association," but recommend all kindred associations to employ it. In arriving at this decision they certainly acted in a straightforward way. To call the association an association of "Christians," as "Regnu" desires it to be called, is to hide the nationality or race of the two chief bodies of which it is composed, namely, Europeans and Eurasians, as if one or both these bodies were ashamed of their designation. A weakness of this kind is likely to be fatal to a political association whose strength and power should consist in its thorough integrity and sincerity, and this integrity and sincerity should reach down to the very foundations of the association.

C[ORRESPONDENT.]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 2[7].

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·942
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Web Blub Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cl[ouded=8])	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at [6 p.m.])	85·7
Minimum do. do (read at [10 a.m.])	70·9
General Directions of Wind[s] ..N, NE, E[NE, WNW, NNW, NNE.]	
Movement of wind in 24 hours[*]	176

* From midnight to mid[night.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore its *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," as it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promote the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sole, Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Ltd., 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSTALLATION OF THAKOR SAHEB OF MANSINGJEE OF PALITANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, DEC. 23.

H. H. MANSINGJEE, Thakor Saheb of Palitana, was installed to-day as a second-class Chief in Kattywar, at Palitana, in accordance with the orders of Government. The Acting Political Agent, Colonel Nutt, accompan

matic Corps. There was, it appears, severe fighting on Dec. 1, which caused much damage to property, but few of the combatants were killed. An armistice was declared yesterday morning, and the final agreement was signed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The success of General Caceres has caused a sensation in Chili, it being thought likely to endanger the commercial relations of Chili and Peru.

General Caceres arrived before Lima by a flanking movement on the 25th ult., and there was continuous fighting outside the town up to Tuesday, December 1. Some of the rebel forces succeeded in entering the town on Wednesday, Dec. 2, and fighting proceeded in the streets for a few hours. An armistice has now been agreed to. A despatch from Panama announces that, according to intelligence received there from Lima General Iglesias, the President, surrendered at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It is added that General Eusebio Sanchez has been named Provisional President. A further despatch from Lima states that everything has been arranged, and that a Commission has been appointed to assume the command of the army, and to take steps for the Convocation of the Electoral Colleges, with a view to the election of a new Congress. A general amnesty has been proclaimed.

A telegram from Lima announces that severe fighting occurred in the centre of the town between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, Nov. 1. An armistice was agreed upon on Wednesday morning to last until midday. The number of killed and wounded in Tuesday night's fighting is unknown, but it is believed to be inconsiderable. Much damage was done to property. General Caceres had the pavingstones in the neighbourhood of Bolivar-square torn up and used for constructing barricades across the streets leading into the square. He is stated to have planted cannon on the housetops commanding the palace. Subsequent despatches state that the conflicting parties have arrived at a settlement, and have signed an agreement, according to which a Commission is to be formed to elect a provisional President, who shall order the general elections. The arrangement has been arrived at through the mediation of the Diplomatic Body, whose good offices were tendered last Sunday, and have since been demanded by both parties. A telegram from Santiago de Chili states that profound sensation has been caused there by the news of the events in Lima, as it is thought possible that commercial relations between Chili and Peru may thereby be endangered.

EXAMINATION IN ARABIC FOR MADRAS CIVILIANS.

MR. J. D. REES, Under-Secretary to Government and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, wrote last month to the President, Board of Examiners, as follows :—

"I beg to be allowed to make a suggestion with reference to G.O., 1st May, 1884, No. 1051. Public. In paragraph 3 of your letter recorded therein, you say you have not drawn up a Higher Standard test in Arabic, because such a test is not laid down in any of the languages which a civilian is now allowed to bring up, and you see no reason to make an exception of Arabic. You go on to say that if such a test is necessary, you would recommend the adoption of the Military Higher Standard test. The object of the present reference is to ask you to be so kind as to make this recommendation for the following reasons. Such a test is open to covenanted civilians in Bombay, and the institution of such a test is necessary in Madras unless the order of Government admitting Arabic among the languages for the encouragement of which rewards are granted is to remain practically a dead letter, and the reason for this statement is that a Higher Standard in Arabic is probably as hard as a High Proficiency test in any other eastern language. It is very unlikely that any officer will here appear for High Proficiency or Honors in Arabic, but one has lately applied for leave to appear for Higher Standard, and it is within my knowledge that two officers in this presidency are now reading for that test. I submit then, that I have made out a case for the institution of a Higher Standard as being more necessary than the High Proficiency and Honors tests lately sanctioned by Government. It remains to consider whether the President of the Board of Examiners will be able to arrange for the conduct of such a test, if sanctioned. Quite lately an officer applied for an examination here, and had to be told that he must go to Bombay to be examined. This takes time and money, and when a competent officer can be found in the presidency, it is a pity that his services should not be utilized. Till lately there were two such European officers (Colonel Bengough and Captain Young) serving in the Madras Army at Bangalore. Captain Young is still there, and I submit that the test might be sanctioned, the President of the Board of Examiners paying the officer who sits on the Board *qua* [expert the fee now allowed (Rs. 50) in the case of an expert in other languages who assists at a High Proficiency or Honors examination. If at any time a qualified officer is not available, then perforce, the candidate must go to Bombay. As you say in your letter quoted in paragraph 1 of this communication, the Military Higher Standard test is obviously that which should be adopted for civilians, and is, in fact, the test adopted for them in Bombay. Of that test the colloquial portion is not exacted elsewhere than in Bombay, and, by consequence, would not be exacted at Madras if the Military Higher Standard is accepted (*vide* No. 2689, Madras Army Regulations, page 459). The reasons for this are obvious. Only in Bombay can Arabs be found to teach a candidate how to talk. Only from Bombay are the Political officers who are required to speak Arabic, supplied. I refer to the Political Agents of Muscat, Bushire and Jassa. The terms of the Army Regulation referred to will show, if indeed any proof be needed, that elsewhere than in Bombay, Arabic is bracketed with Sanskrit as a *classical* language. It is as such, as a key to the habits, customs and literature of our Mussalman fellow-subjects, that its acquisition is of value. A man who has read the classical books in Persian can use the expressions contained therein in the present day in Persia, and only appear old-fashioned and pedantic, but the language of the Koran, nay, that of the "Thousand and One Nights," would now go about as far at Bagdad as would the Greek of Sophocles at the Athens of to-day. Again, a colloquial knowledge of Persian is of great value to a large class of Her Majesty's servants in India. It is much spoken by Muhammadans in this country, is the language of the upper classes in Afghanistan, and is the sole medium of communication in Eastern Persia, and the chief medium of communication on the Makran coast. I note this because I regret to be unable to agree with the view of the late Colonel Baynes (set forth in his letter to you of the 13th February 1883, No. 7), that Arabic and Persian are on the same footing, and that a colloquial test is as necessary in the one case as in the other. I submit then that if the Higher Standard test is introduced the Military test should be adopted, that is, the test prescribed for other languages *minus* the colloquial portion thereof. I have little doubt that the reasons I have given above were those that led to the institution of the test in its present form in the case of Military officers."

In forwarding the above to Government for favourable consideration, Mr. W. S. Whiteside, President, Board of Examiners, remarked :—"In view of the arguments put forward by Mr. Rees, which in my opinion are forcible and valid, I shall be glad if the Government are pleased to reconsider their Order, No. 1051, dated 1st May, 1885, Public Department, and to sanction the institution of a Higher Standard examination in Arabic, as in the Bombay Presidency."

The proposal made by the President, Board of examiners, has been sanctioned by Government.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Hea -quarters.
POONA, October 24.

The Provincial C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

S and M—Capt W Coles, R E, doing duty/Offg Adjt and Supdt of Instruction) to be Adjt and Supdt of Instruction with effect from the 10th Nov, 1885, vice Capt O'Sullivan appointed D A Q-M-G, Sind Dist.

Lt H G W Brownrigg, R E, (Comdg No. 5 Co. and Offg Qr-Mr, Interpreter and Supdt Park and Fd Train) to be doing duty with effect from the 10th Nov 1885, vice Captain Coles, appointed Adjt and Supdt of Instrn.

25th Bo L I—Lt G A Brownrigg, 1st Bn North Lan Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to offte as wing officer on probation. Dated 18th Dec 1885.

Surgn A Hewett, Medl Staff, is transferred from Genl Duty, Presdy Circle, to Genl Duty, Poona Circle.

Surgn W H Burke, I M D, is transferred from Genl Duty, Quetta, D C, to Genl Duty, Sind Circle.

Lt R B Coke, Offg Wg Offr, 14th Bo I, (on probation) is attached to the 2nd Bo I, for duty until further orders.

This cancels the appointment of Lt Coke as Wg Offr 2nd B I, as notified in G O C No 577 of the 4th instant.

With reference to G O C No 553 of 1885, Lt-Col W B Truman, 7th Dn Gds, has been selected to proceed to the Camp of Exercise in Bengal, vice Col O R Middleton and Bn Royal Lancaster Regt.

Under instruction from the H Gds W O it is intimated that Lt H M Slater, K-B R, H A, has been promoted Capt and posted to 1-1 Westn Dn R A, vice Eardley Wilmot, seconded, for service on the Staff in India.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Lancashire Fus :—Lt R W Deane, for 12 months on p a.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

2nd Dorsetshire Regt :—[illegible] A G Tidy, to Bombay, to study native langua[illegible], from 8th Jan 1886 to 7th April 1886.

FIORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Fiorilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Fiorilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon and, London.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile complaint. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is hard offered the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who from long residence in hot climates suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through it organs and glands, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as an infallible immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as those great and excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness, use them as a remedy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Populmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.
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CAPITAL £1,300,000.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
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LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,630,660
Total Invested Funds	6,911,469

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE CO., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application to
VOLKART BROTHERS
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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1873	£2,145,503 1 2	1825	£5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
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Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to al belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.
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THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
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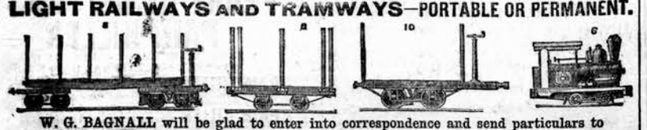

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THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
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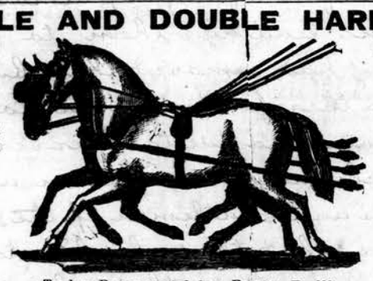

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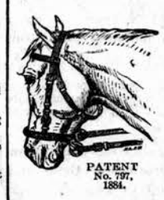

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Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

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THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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